

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday, January 11, 1994

No. 34,482

BCCI Deal Opens Doors For Further Prosecutions

By Alan Friedman

U.S. prosecutors investigating the BCCI affair said Monday that they should be able to bring fresh indictments of both American and foreign figures as a result of a ground-breaking agreement with Abu Dhabi. Under the deal, the Gulf emirate will extradite the former BCCI chief operating officer and make available hundreds of thousands of pages of hitherto secret bank documents.

The accord was reached Saturday after more than four days of intense negotiations in Geneva. It was personally approved by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the Abu Dhabi ruler, who owned 77 percent of the collapsed Bank of Credit & Commerce International.

U.S. investigators say that the accord came after law enforcement officials made clear that they were contemplating charges against the emirate in relation to the bank scandal, which has been called the world's biggest.

The 23-page agreement between the United States and Abu Dhabi says that "no representations either orally or in writing" were made "to induce any of the parties" to sign. But a U.S. Senate investigator said in an interview that officials of the emirate "knew they were taking significant risks of criminal prosecution of members of their royal family if they didn't cut a deal."

Abu Dhabi has promised to hand over Sheikh Naqvi, the former BCCI chief operating officer, to the United States within 120 days. He faces multiple fraud and money charges. Mr. Naqvi, who was indicted shortly after international bank regulators shut down BCCI in July 1991, is believed to be the former bank executive best able to help investigators unravel the bank fraud, in which more than \$12.4 billion has vanished. Washington, for its part, has promised as part of the accord not to prosecute anyone in Abu Dhabi.

Other main points of the accord include: a U.S. agreement to remove Sheikh Zayed and Abu Dhabi from a \$1.5 billion civil racketeering lawsuit filed by the trustee of First American Bankshares, a Washington bank that was allegedly owned by BCCI.

Abu Dhabi's dropping of claims to \$400 million, consisting of frozen BCCI funds, loans to First American and Abu Dhabi's 28 percent equity stake in the Washington bank.

Robert Morgenthau, the New York district attorney who has spearheaded U.S. investigations of BCCI and whose office indicted Mr. Naqvi in July 1991, on Monday hailed the Geneva accord as a "major breakthrough." In an interview Mr. Morgenthau said he and the Justice Department would gain access to critical files that originally came from the London and Cayman Islands offices of BCCI.

"This will help our investigation of BCCI's ties to drug trafficking and should allow us to pursue new indictments," Mr. Morgenthau said. He said that until now his team had been conducting its BCCI investigation "with one hand tied behind our back."

Among the items U.S. prosecutors are hoping to pursue based on the BCCI documents are: details of the alleged bribing of regulatory officials and central bankers in 10 countries; the laundering of funds for heads of governments such as Manuel Antonio Noriega, the former Panamanian strongman, and donors of payments to selected American politicians.

The Geneva deal could also pave the way for See BCCI, Page 15



President Bill Clinton, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, prior to the opening of the NATO summit session Monday.

A Sigh of Relief From European Leaders 'American Contribution Continues to Be Vital,' Major Asserts

By Tom Buckle

BRUSSELS — It took President Bill Clinton nearly a year to come to Europe to reaffirm that the United States would remain engaged in the defense of Europe, but European leaders were not complaining about the wait on Monday.

At a summit meeting to define a post-Cold War role for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Clinton was praised from the allies for his long-term commitment to the alliance.

Mr. Clinton was praised from the allies for his long-term commitment to the alliance. In particular, British Prime Minister John Major of Britain told fellow leaders, in a speech here Sunday night and repeated to

Washington was forsaking Europe to build closer ties with Asia.

Although doubts persist about America's long-term staying power here, European leaders were reassured by Mr. Clinton, who said he made his first trip to Europe because "the security of the North Atlantic region is vital to the security of the United States."

"I warmly welcome the renewed commitment by the United States," Prime Minister John Major of Britain told fellow leaders. In particular, British Prime Minister John Major of Britain told fellow leaders, in a speech here Sunday night and repeated to

heads of state Monday, to maintain about 100,000 U.S. troops in Europe.

"NATO has been vital to the trans-Atlantic relationship," Mr. Major said, "and the American contribution continues to be vital to NATO."

"It was a very clear and unambiguous statement," Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen of Denmark said of Mr. Clinton's stance. "The American commitment to Europe is totally unweakened and will continue."

Even France, for long the wild card in the 16-

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Specter of Bosnia Hangs Over NATO At Summit Meeting

By Douglas Jehl

Clinton Unveils Nuclear Accord

By R. W. Apple Jr.

BRUSSELS — President Bill Clinton announced Monday night that the United States, Russia and Ukraine had reached an agreement for the destruction of Ukraine's 175 long-range missiles and more than 1,800 nuclear warheads — a deal he described as "a hopeful and historic breakthrough" that would not only benefit the three signatories but also enhance world security.

If it takes effect, and questions lingered after the announcement about some details of ratification and timing, the agreement would mean all three of the non-Russian states left with nuclear weapons after the breakup of the Soviet Union would have undertaken to surrender them. Kazakhstan and Belarus, the other two countries, agreed last year to give up their warheads.

U.S. officials said that over two decades, sales of reprocessed nuclear fuel from former Soviet states would produce about \$12 billion for those states including more than \$1 billion for Ukraine. Only modest American seed money would be involved in the program, they asserted.

Ukraine was the most difficult case, and the negotiations on the deal continued by telephone through Friday morning. Their success, Clinton administration officials hope, will help to reduce tensions between Russia and Ukraine, shore up the tottering Ukrainian economy and help to stabilize a shaky region.

Most important, however, the agreement would get the weapons out of the hands of a country ill-equipped to handle them. The Clinton administration had feared they might be poorly maintained, leading to disastrous accidents, or might be transferred to some other nation or fall into the hands of extremists within Ukraine itself.

Mr. Clinton has added a brief stop in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, to his European itinerary. In a symbolic gesture, he will meet at the

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BRUSSELS — As leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization opened their summit meeting here, their failure to find common ground about how to stop the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina intruded quickly upon an agenda the United States had hoped would focus on the future.

In what they intended as the centerpiece of their meeting, the NATO leaders on Monday also issued a formal invitation to their longtime Warsaw Pact adversaries to join in a Partnership for Peace, an arrangement intended to forge closer military ties between Western and Eastern Europe.

But with France and some other allies pressing NATO to assume a more active peacekeeping role, the most forceful words of the gathering came as President Bill Clinton warned the other leaders that the alliance risks losing its credibility if it cannot make good on its threats.

Under that pressure, the 16 leaders reached a tentative agreement Monday to issue a formal communiqué reiterating their months-old warning to launch air strikes against Serbia if its forces persisted in their siege of the Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. But Mr. Clinton, who has found roles reversed since Paris helped to block such Western intervention this summer, responded to a French appeal for a new hard line in terms that bordered on pique.

"If we are going to reassert this warning it cannot be seen as mere rhetoric," the president told his colleagues in a closed-door session Monday morning as the summit meeting began. Speaking immediately after President François Mitterrand of France, Mr. Clinton said: "Those who attack Sarajevo must understand that we are serious."

There was no sign of any decision that could lead to immediate military action by NATO against Serbian forces, and British officials said that United Nations ground commanders had not requested such support. But with Sarajevo suffering under heavy Serbian shelling and the allies still divided over a suitable Western response, the NATO leaders were to discuss the issue at length Monday night during a private dinner at a Belgian government chateau.

At a series of news conferences Monday evening, President Clinton and his advisers tried to shift attention from NATO's disagreements over Bosnia to its formation of the Partnership for Peace — a step that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said meant that the alliance "almost instantaneously became relevant in the post-Cold War era."

That arrangement falls well short of the full membership and security guarantees that Poland and other East European countries had sought. But Mr. Clinton and the other leaders, who had opposed immediate expansion of the alliance on grounds that it would contribute to uneasiness in Russia, were adamant in defending the initiative. Partnership for Peace offers military cooperation and the ultimate possibility of NATO membership to all of the former Soviet bloc and all four of Europe's neutral countries.

Manfred Wörner, NATO's secretary-general, said Monday morning: "Our message to the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe has been equally consistent: We shall not leave you alone. We care about your security, which is of direct and material concern to us."

On Bosnia, Western officials said Monday night that the language agreed to by the leaders for a communiqué to be issued on Tuesday would state: "We reaffirm our readiness to carry out air strikes if necessary to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo, the safe areas and other threatened areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

That threat is virtually identical to the one issued by the alliance on Aug. 9. But in the months since then, it has led to neither military action by the alliance nor a cessation of Serbian shelling and other attacks against the Bosnian capital and other targets.

Any decision to go ahead with air strikes would require the approval of the North Atlantic Council and then the United Nations Security Council. American officials described mounting sentiment among some of the allies, including France and the Netherlands, in favor of immediate air strikes.

But they noted that others, like Britain, whose troops are among the UN peacekeeping forces on the ground in the Balkans, continued to hold deep reservations about any action that could put them in danger.

At a news conference Monday evening, Mr. Clinton would not say what position he intended to adopt in the later discussion on Bosnia. But other administration officials have expressed wariness about military action, in part by suggesting that the fact that the Bosnian government had begun a major military operation against Croatia should make the United States more cautious about coming to its aid.

Wading Into Italy's Muddle, Pope Defends Old Order

By Alan Cowell

ROME — At the start of a decisive week, Pope John Paul II launched himself combatively into Italy's muddled political debate Monday, urging Italians to choose in Christian values, rather than in the interests of a political elite disgraced by Europe's worst corruption scandal.

The papal intervention, in a letter to Italian bishops, came two days before a parliamentary confidence vote expected to begin the campaign to elections that will force new political maps on a country whose old guard has disintegrated, yet whose newcomers are still casting about for allies.

In the most recent showing of electoral strength, groupings backed by the former Communist Party, the Democratic Party of the Left, scored heavily in mayoral votes last year against strong rightist challenges.

The focus of attention now is whether rightists — most notably neofascists, the Northern League and the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi — can forge some united and credible challenge to the former Communists as they seek to cast themselves as the political mainstream.

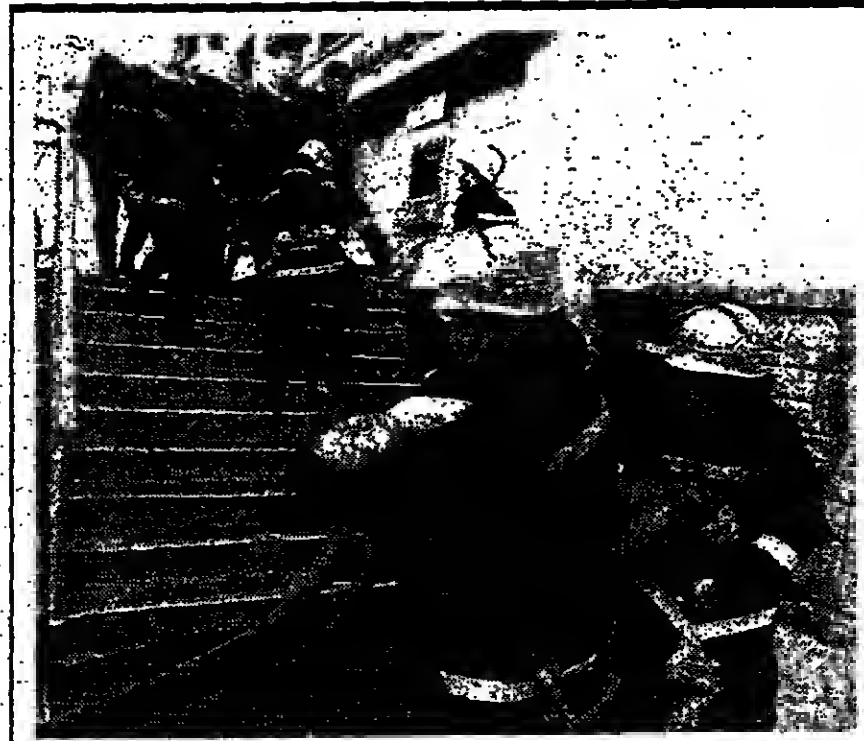
In a land that is 97 percent Roman Catholic, the church has long exercised a strong pull on politics, openly counseling its followers for decades to support the once-dominant Christian Democrats as a bulwark against communism.

The Christian Democrats, along with their Socialist allies, have, however, been at the center of almost two years of kickback investigations that have revealed an institutionalized system of bribes paid to politicians and their parties in return for contracts and favors.

The fall of the Christian Democrats has left the Vatican to ponder how it should advise Catholics to vote in early elections expected in March or April, at which many tainted legislators are expected to be thrown from office.

While the Pope refrained from endorsing any specific party, his letter to Italian bishops in his role of Primate of Italy seemed to tilt directly at the former Communists and the federalist Northern League, while urging Italians to favor those few Christian Democrats who have es-

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HONG KONG ARSON — Fire fighters carrying an injured woman from a branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Monday. Two people died after a man set fire to the bank. The police said the man, 32, apparently had had a dispute with a banker.

Bosnia and Croatia Back New Truce

BONN (AFP) — President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia agreed here Monday on a ceasefire in central Bosnia-Herzegovina, spokesmen for their delegations said.

Under the verbal agreement, their two commanders in the field, General Rasim Delic for the mainly Muslim Bosnian government forces and General Ante Roso, a Bosnian Croat, were to meet immediately with the commander of the United Nations forces in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont, to establish the cease-fire on the ground, a Bosnian source said.

The two sides also agreed to meet on Wednesday to discuss the status of the disputed city of Mostar before they end their two days of talks.

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Why \$500 Million Mars Probe May Have Fizzled at the Finish

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON — Seven months before the launching of NASA's Mars Observer, managers made a change in the flight plan that might have caused the \$500 million spacecraft to vanish Aug. 21 on reaching the red planet, according to sources familiar with the program.

Instead of pressurizing the craft's propellant tanks five days after the launching, as originally planned, managers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided to delay the procedure for 11 months — until the Observer reached Mars. They did so, ironically, to avert a potentially serious leak, officials said.

But the valves had not been designed to operate under the altered conditions, the sources said, and the result was probably an even worse leak that caused a catastrophic

rupture in a fuel line and spun the craft out of control. The change in plan did not come up during a press briefing last Wednesday at NASA headquarters, where an independent investigating panel reported its conclusions about what happened to the spacecraft and why.

Sources familiar with the program expressed surprise that mention of this management decision was omitted from the briefing and also from the report's executive summary and overview that were released to the press.

The change is described, however, deep inside the report's four-volume documentation, which is eight inches (20 centimeters) thick. It was not released to the press but was available for review at NASA headquarters.

Timothy Coffey, chairman of the investigating board, was traveling and not available for comment, his office said. Others on the panel said they were not sure why the

management decision to delay pressurizing the tanks was not mentioned.

The disappearance of the Observer is one of several embarrassing setbacks for NASA in recent years. In 1989, it launched the Hubble Space Telescope with what was later found to be a faulty mirror; corrective optics were installed in a spectacular spacewalk mission last month. And about the same time that the Observer disappeared, the antenna on the Galileo probe to Jupiter malfunctioned. NASA also has been plagued by cost overruns on its space station project.

The decision to change the pressurization plan for the Mars probe was made in February 1992 because someone reminded the team that a similar propulsion system used on the Viking missions to Mars in the late 1970s had run into leakage problems when the fuel tanks were pressurized early in the flights, Glenn E. Cunningham, Mars Observer project

manager at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, confirmed last week.

As to why this concern developed so late in the program — after it was too late to make what would have been a simple mechanical fix and still meet the launch date — Mr. Cunningham said: "That's the \$64 question."

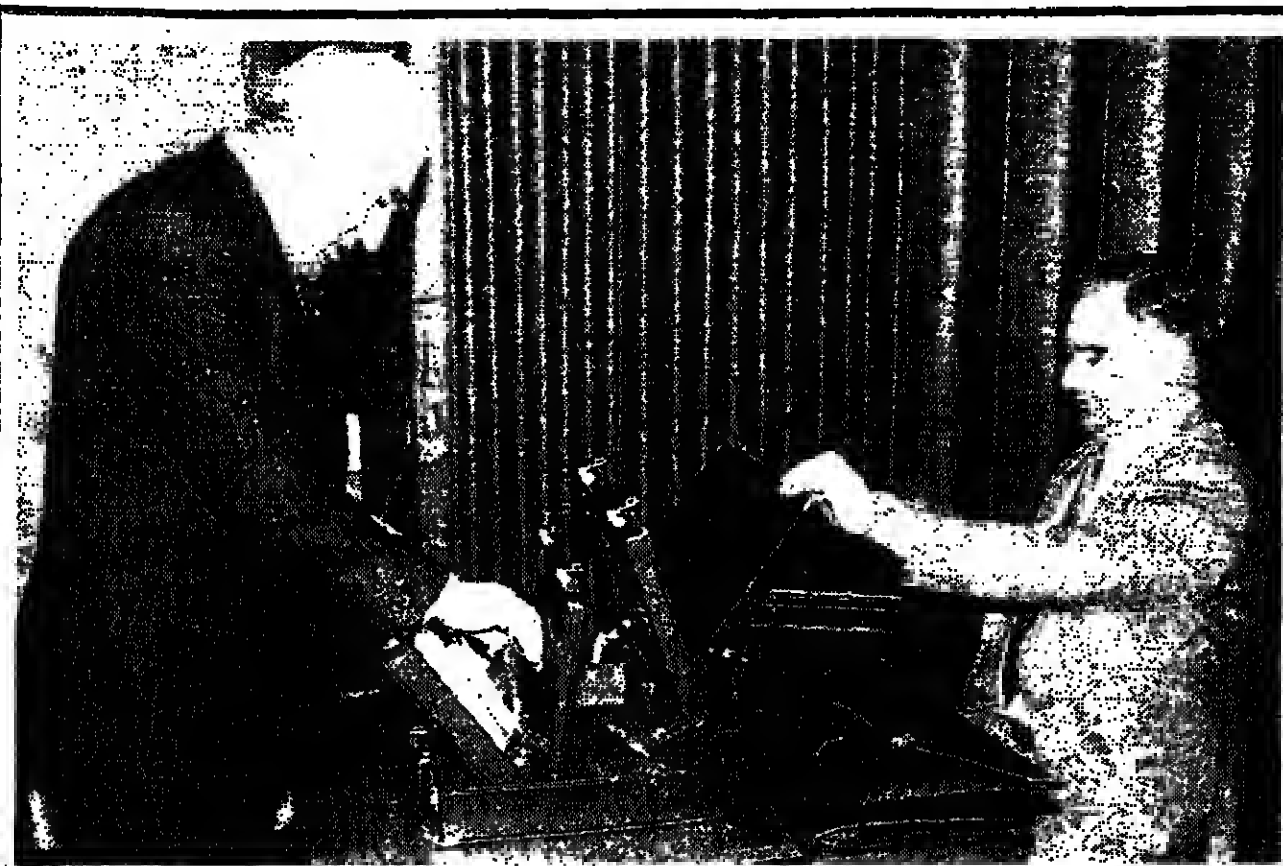
The decision to delay pressurization was not questioned by anyone at the contractor firm, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory or NASA headquarters. "With benefits of 20-20 hindsight," Mr. Cunningham said, "it appears that probably all of us did not do as much analysis on this new condition as probably should have been done."

Controllers lost contact with the Observer late on Aug. 21 while trying to perform the procedure they had decided to delay: pressurizing the propellant tanks. The tanks have to

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Dow Jones	Tribe Index
Up 44.74	Up 0.40%
3865.51	112.61
The Dollar	Mon. close
DM	1.7338
DM	1.7338
Yen	112.25
FF	5.906

Newsstand Prices	Mon. close
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	790 CFA
Egypt	E.P. 5000
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	430 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Ivory Coast	500 CFA
Jordan	1.10 J.D.
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50
Luxembourg	60 L. Fr.
Morocco	12 Dh
Qatar	8.00 Rials
Réunion	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia	3.00 R.
Senegal	400 CFA
Spain	206 Ptas.
Tunisia	3,000 Din.
Turkey	7.20 TL
U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh.
U.S. Mail (Eur.)	\$1.10



Deputies of the new Russian parliament, which opens Tuesday, checking attaché cases with which they were presented Monday.

Russia Breaks Off Talks With Latvia on Troops

MOSCOW — Russia broke off negotiations on the withdrawal of its troops from Latvia following the arrest of two Russian generals in the Baltic republic, the Baltic News Service reported.

Generals Nikolai Tailakov and Anatoli Vodopianov were arrested after an argument with the mayor of a town near Riga over the future of a nearby Russian military base.

The two officers are expected to be expelled from Latvia, the agency said, but a

Russian defense ministry spokesman said they were still in Riga.

Russia's Inter-Tass news agency reported earlier Monday that the talks were expected to be given a boost by this week's meeting in Moscow between Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton.

Moscow and Riga have agreed that the 20,000 Russian troops stationed on Latvian soil must pull out by Aug. 31, but discussions have stalled on the fate of the Skrunda radar station.

Russia wants the facility, a key element in its anti-air defense system, to be retained for six years after the pullout. Latvia originally demanded that it be dismantled at the same time as the troop withdrawal, but Inter-Tass said Riga had drawn up a compromise proposal, of which it had released no details.

Apart from Latvia, Russia still has 3,750 troops in Estonia. It pulled all its forces out of Lithuania last year following the independence of the three Baltic states from the former Soviet Union.

Somalia Backslides Into Lawlessness

International Aid Efforts Are Called Into Question

By Donatella Lorch

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Less than three months before the American troop withdrawal from Somalia is scheduled to be completed, ever-growing banditry, attacks on relief workers and the rearming of clan-based factions are putting into question the future role of the United Nations and relief agencies, American and UN officials say.

A senior UN official said last week that the organization planned to reduce its troop strength from 28,000 to about 15,000 after the U.S. pullout, which is to be complete by March 31. By that time, the other Western contingents as well as the large Turkish force will have withdrawn, leaving the Pakistani and Indian contingents as the main guarantors of security for UN and relief agency operations.

UN officials have expressed hope that a Somali police force, now being trained, will help maintain order. But senior UN and American officials are concerned that a sharp decrease in UN military power will only open the way to greater violence.

"There are distressing signs of a deterioration in security throughout southern Somalia," a senior UN official in Mogadishu warned. "Any indication of an early UN withdrawal will almost certainly trigger a feeding frenzy as looters seek to grab UN and relief agency resources before they're gone."

Rival Somali factions have been jockeying, both militarily and politically, for the upper hand in negotiations intended to produce a transitional national council that could be selected by the end of January, becoming the first Somali government since the civil war began in 1991.

But the Somali factions remain deeply divided. In November, a conference sponsored by the Ethiopian government ended in a stalemate as General Mohammed Farah Aidid's Somali National Al-

fiance and a rival group of 12 other factions were unable to agree on an agenda for political reconstruction.

Although the Aidid faction and its opponents are maintaining some form of contact at senior levels, they are rapidly rearming. American officials say. These officials are particularly worried about the repeated visits to Sudan by General Aidid's chief ally, Colonel Omar Jess. The fundamentalist Islamic government in Sudan has been accused by Western diplomats of supplying General Aidid with weapons.

The United Nations announced Thursday that it planned to decentralize its Somali operations, by passing the capital as much as possible.

Since the American-led international intervention began just over a year ago, Mogadishu, with its port and airport, has been the center of the military and relief operation. But the United Nations has been trying to shift its efforts toward regions that are relatively secure and stable. In Mogadishu, UN and relief vehicles are regularly shot at and hijacked.

In the last month, however, attacks against relief agencies and the United Nations have grown, even in the once-stable towns of Baidoa and Bardera. It is unclear whether these attacks are random banditry or in some cases clan-based or backed by a growing Islamic fundamentalist movement, American officials in Mogadishu say.

In the southern port city of Kisumu, the clan militias are testing the resolve of the Indian forces by wandering armed around the town at night. There is interclan fighting around the town of Brava, southwest of the capital.

Relief officials say they are increasingly threatened in their work. To dismiss a Somali employee, or even to argue over a rent increase or the price of fuel, is to invite a death threat, relief officials say.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Says Gaza and Jericho Pullout Might Not Be Ready by April Target

TABAT, Egypt (AP) — Israel and the PLO may not meet an April 13 deadline for the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Monday.

Mr. Peres made the observation as Israeli and Palestinian negotiators reconvened in the Egyptian resort of Tabat after a three-week break brought on by differences, principally over border security.

The Palestinian chief delegate, Nabil Shaath, however, said that agreement could be reached in three weeks and insisted that the April 13 deadline be met. "If we're going to play havoc with this date we are going to play havoc with the whole agreement," he said before entering talks.

Mr. Peres, in Jerusalem, stressed that the original second between Israel and the PLO did not contain a specific date, but only a four-month period for carrying out a detailed agreement on withdrawal. "So the first target should be the signing of the agreement, and then we shall have four months to implement it," Mr. Peres said. Israel, he added, would try to make the withdrawal before the summer. But he said that would depend on the Palestinian positions in the negotiations as well.

China Is Accused of Abetting Piracy

LONDON (Reuters) — The International Maritime Bureau said Monday that a state of Asian piracy involving Chinese naval vessels was "government-inspired" and was linked with the territorial dispute over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

"There is no doubt that these moves against ships operating in international waters were government-inspired," said the bureau's spokesman, Eric Ellen. The Spratly Islands are claimed by China, along with Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam.

The Chinese say they are trying to stop smuggling, but they are actually interfering with the legal rights of ships on the high seas, Mr. Ellen said. He said uniformed men identifying themselves as Chinese had seized vessels illegally and confiscated their cargoes.

Walesa Won't Keep Zhirinovskiy Out

WARSAW (APF) — President Lech Walesa of Poland said Monday that he would not stop the Russian ultranationalist leader, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, from visiting Poland, but that neither he nor any of his allies would meet him.

Polish television reported Sunday that Mr. Zhirinovskiy had been invited to visit Jan. 15-20 by a Polish industrialist, Jacek Bryczowski, who is also the founder of the National Self-Defense Front, a small extremist party.

Mr. Walesa said that Poland was a "free country" and that he had no intention of preventing visits of this kind. But he said any costs — for example, extra police to prevent public disturbances — would have to be borne by the person who invited Mr. Zhirinovskiy, not by the taxpayers.

Vietnam Agrees to U.S. Rights Parley

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Vietnam has agreed to a begin a dialogue with the United States this month over allegations of human rights abuses in the Communist country, U.S. and Vietnamese officials said Monday.

In the latest sign of a thaw, the two countries, which do not have diplomatic relations, have agreed to meet in New York for the dialogue, the officials said.

U.S. concerns over human rights in Vietnam have been overshadowed by Washington's push for the fullest possible accounting for the 2,239 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia.

South African Police Raid Hostel

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Police on Monday raided a worker hostel in search of the gunman who killed a journalist covering a high-level ANC tour, but Nelson Mandela demanded broader measures from President F.W. de Klerk to quell township violence. One man was arrested.

Abdul Shariff, 31, a South African free-lance photographer on assignment for The Associated Press, was shot and killed Sunday in Kaitleng, one of South Africa's most violent townships. Two other journalists were wounded in a battle that began after shots were fired from a workers' hostel and police shot and killed a township resident.

Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa of the African National Congress and Joe Slovo, the Communist Party leader, who had led a peace delegation into Kaitleng, were quickly moved to safety after the shooting broke out. They later confirmed their tour. The hostel was believed to house more than 2,000 people.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dike Breached in Southern France

MARSEILLE (APF) — Hundreds of fire fighters and soldiers struggled Monday to plug a breached dike in the Rhone River Delta near here as flood waters poured onto rice fields in the Camargue region.

Meanwhile, the death toll in the floods since December rose on Monday to 9 after the body of a 10-year-old boy was found. He had been swept out of his mother's car on Friday by the waters of the Nesque river near Venasque, in the Vaucluse department.

In western France, the levels of the Charente and Boutonne rivers dropped slightly, but the town of Saintes remained flooded.

Island authorities imposed self-imposed restrictions on the city after air pollution during the weekend exceeded by nearly seven times the danger levels set by the World Health Organization.

British Airways is to begin daily nonstop service between London's Gatwick Airport and Charlotte, North Carolina, on Jan. 20. (Reuters)

United Airlines and Lufthansa German Airlines announced Monday that beginning this month, members of each airline's mileage programs can accrue credit on any flight operated by the two airlines anywhere in the world. (APF)

A new air service between London's City Airport and Dublin was started Monday by the Virgin group and the Irish carrier CityJet, in a move to cut travel time between the two cities. (Reuters)

Alitalia Airlines pilots called a one-day strike for Tuesday to protest a pay freeze and cutbacks due to restructuring. The pilots said most flights would be canceled. (Reuters)

Pressing Airport Project, Hong Kong Shaves Cost

HONG KONG — Hong Kong shaved the cost of the colony's huge new airport project on Monday but warned China that the price could climb again unless a long-running deadlock on funding plans can be broken soon.

The government is expected to seek approval from the Legislative Council to push on with the project despite Beijing's opposition.

A government spokesman said the total cost of the new airport, excluding borrowing costs, had been cut by 5.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$712 million) to 158.2 billion dollars. The savings were mainly due to work on bridges, roads and land reclamation coming in under cost, he said.

"The bad news is the longer we take to reach agreement, the greater the risk of costs going up," said the spokesman, referring to the dispute with China over the airport.

Weather Shifts, Slowing Australia Fires

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Lower temperatures and lighter winds finally gave 10,000 fire fighters a chance Monday to go on the offensive against 136 forest fires blazing across southeast Australia.

The fires had been so fierce for several days that fire fighters had no chance of putting them out and could only try to save lives and property. With better weather conditions on Monday, many of the fires were contained or slowed.

As more than 100 fires continued to burn in the state of New South Wales, fire crews undertook widespread tactical burning operations to deprive the fires of fuel before the weather turned.

"Now we are fighting back," a fire services spokesman said. "For the first time since Friday, Sydney was not blanketed in thick haze. But authorities stopped short of declaring victory."

"Everything is under control but the fires are not out," said Phil Kuperberg, director of the New South Wales Department of Bushfire Services. "The difference could depend on a quick change of temperature and wind."

Four people have died in the fires, about 1.5 million acres (600,000 hectares) of forest and grassland have been scorched, and at least 185 homes and 30 other buildings destroyed.

Thousands of people have been treated for smoke inhalation and burns, and hundreds have been hospitalized.

Light rain fell on Monday, but it wasn't enough to put out the flames. Fire fighters also cut firebreaks and used helicopters to drop water on the fires.

"We've been waiting for this opportunity for days," said a spokeswoman for the Department of Bushfire Services, Laurie Power. "But it's not over yet."

Meteorologists warned that high

temperatures and gusty winds could return by the end of the week.

Insurance companies estimated the damage to homes at \$68 million, plus \$34 million lost in infrastructure and forests.

Police suspect more than half the blazes were set by arsonists.

Two people have been charged with arson. If convicted they could be imprisoned for 25 years. (AP, Reuters)



A woman comforting her daughter Monday as they viewed the remains of a primary school that burned on the outskirts of Sydney.

POPE: Wading Into the Muddle, Pontiff Makes a Plea for the Old Order

Continued from Page 1

caped the corruption inquiries. "The presence of lay Christians in social and political life was important not only to oppose various forms of totalitarianism, beginning with communism," the Pope said in a reference to the Christian Democrats.

He also took issue with the way Italy's agenda over the last two years has largely been set by investigating magistrates in Milan who have called the one-time elite to task for what now seems to have been a runaway system of underhand dealings whose billion-dollar scale has stunned all but the most cynical.

"It is clear that the decision affecting the future of a well-ordered society cannot be placed solely in the hands of the judicial authorities," the pontiff said.

In urging Italians to make what

he called "an honest and true assessment" of the postwar era, when Italy propelled itself into ruin-riches growth, the Pope seemed to be making a passionate appeal for Italians not to be swayed by those now denouncing the old order.

"One cannot forget all those significant achievements that have made Italy one of the world's seven most developed countries," he said.

In essence, the Pope's message seemed to reflect some alarm in the Vatican, and its timing and content immediately drew criticism that he was meddling — charges the Vatican denied.

"The Pope is a citizen of another state and should not concern himself with Italian politics," said a spokesman for the Northern League, which has wide support in the wealthy north of the country and has frequently locked horns with the Catholic Church, calling it

the spiritual legitimator of a corrupt order.

On Wednesday, Parliament is scheduled to debate a vote of no-confidence in the government of Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi. Thereafter, according to Italian political commentators, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro may dissolve the legislature to make way for new elections in late March or early April.

The prospect has galvanized Italy's ever-fractious politicians.

Umberto Bossi, the head of the Northern League, said at the weekend that it might be necessary to "cut a deal" with other rightist groups to oppose the former Communists and soften its stand on federalism to do so.

"We can't dig in our heels on federalism," Mr. Bossi said in a major departure from the line that has made him the champion of

northerners pressing for greater fiscal autonomy.

Mr. Berlusconi, one of the few Italian tycoons to have avoided known implication in the corruption inquiry, is putting himself forward as a standard-bearer of a new right. "Everything is now moving in the direction of a possible alternative" to the former Communists, he said.

Underlying the maneuvering is another investigative time bomb. Former members of Italy's secret services have accused several former interior ministers and politicians, including Mr. Scalfaro himself, of either participating in or covering up clandestine payments from intelligence agencies to government ministers.

A further twist to the no-confidence vote is that parliament is still largely made up of politicians from parties heavily implicated in the bribery scandal.

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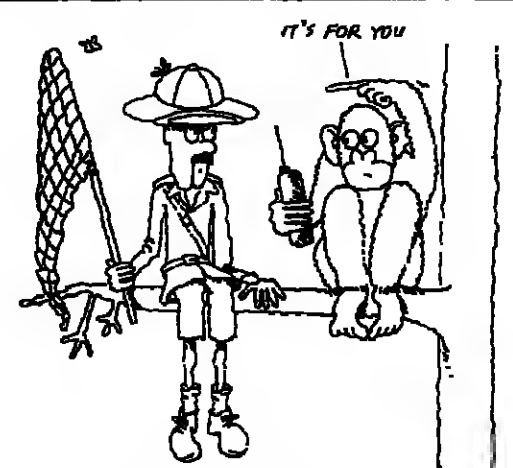
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THE AMERICAS / TESTING THE GAMES

In America's Fling With Casinos, Big Risk Is Gaming's Ultimate Social Cost

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

BILOXI, Mississippi — Anyone who doubts the astonishing economic effect of the headlong dash toward legalized gambling in the United States should come to this quirky hodgepodge of moss-draped live oaks and white-columned mansions, ragged beach and cheap bars that has been turned into a boom area by the arrival of eight major casinos over the last two years.

But if the Mississippi Gulf Coast from Biloxi to Bay St. Louis is a revealing window onto the economic power of legalized gambling, which has tripled in a decade to a \$30 billion business nationwide, its experience is also raising two questions with equally nationwide implications: how many communities can expect to make money on gambling — and at what cost?

To proponents of gambling, the boom along this 35-mile (55-kilometer) stretch of Gulf Coast, once defined by modest tourist attractions like pastel-colored souvenir shops, garish miniature golf courses and mom-and-pop seafood joints, is proof of what a powerful economic engine gambling has become.

"Right now, we feel like we're probably the hottest spot in the United States for growth," said Chevis Swetman,

president of People's Bank in Biloxi, "and when was the last time you heard Mississippi being No. 1 in anything?"

At one point recently in Biloxi, 28 construction cranes loomed over the Gulf shore. But with plans to triple the number of gaming establishments here and to build the world's biggest casino and nine riverboat casinos 60 miles down the coast in New Orleans, and similar proposals sprouting from neighboring Mobile, Alabama, all the way north to Chicago, many economists are asking how many areas can realistically expect to cash in on gambling. As many as 90 riverboat and dockside casinos could be operating around the country within two years.

"There's probably not a major city in the United States that's not considering gambling," said Tim Ryan, dean of the college of business administration at the University of New Orleans. "It's an incredible explosion of gambling. This market is going to be saturated. It may already be saturated."

And if the Gulf Coast shows the economic potential of gambling to produce jobs and tax revenue, it also shows the risks, both in businesses displaced and lives ruined. Already, social service agencies and courts are seeing marriages destroyed or residents sinking into debt because of problem gambling.

"It's my observation that there's a lot of wreckage coming out of this gambling business here," said Judge William L. Stewart of Chancery Court in nearby Gulfport, who said he has already seen at least 20 divorces and numerous failures to pay child support as a result of gambling losses.

When a casino boat called the Europa Star began trips into the Gulf a few years back to offer dockside gambling, it struck more than a few people as a rather forlorn effort to be a poor man's Las Vegas. No one is laughing now.

In Harrison County, home of Biloxi and seven of the eight casinos, the value of building permits for the first eight months of 1993 surged by 825 percent over the same period in 1992, growing from \$11 million to \$102 million. Unemployment fell from 7.1 percent in 1992 to 4.2 percent in 1993.

The gaming establishments in Biloxi, all dockside casinos in elaborate buildings, have already created more than 11,000 jobs. The 13 casinos operating in November in Mississippi produced \$80 million in revenues. There are now 17 casinos open, producing a tax bonanza for the state and local governments.

In neighboring Hancock County, one project, Casino Magic in Bay St. Louis, bills itself as the largest dockside

casino development in the world. Owners say the 530-acre (213-hectare) project will eventually include a 1,500-room hotel, 5,000-seat auditorium, convention center, a park for house trailers and a golf course. The casino itself features 68 gambling tables for games like blackjack, roulette, and poker and more than 1,100 slot machines.

Despite success that has exceeded all expectations here, residents may be more uneasy about gambling now than when it began.

The shrinking business, once the dominant industry on the coast, is being forced out by casinos taking over the docks, leaving no room for shrimp boats and closing shrimp-processing plants and ice plants. And despite the influx of visitors, some other tourism-related businesses say the casinos have siphoned off their business.

Louis Skremeta's Ship Island Excursions is a 66-year-old family-owned business that hauls tourists to an offshore barrier island. After years of steady growth, business fell 10 percent last year, Mr. Skremeta said.

"Now that the casinos are here," he said, "I think a lot of people would like to vote them out."

And, if gambling is an affordable recreation for most customers, with slot machines as cheap as 5 cents, gambling problems are soaring here. The number of Gamblers

Anonymous Chapters has grown from none to five, and counselors at Recovery Resources, a private center that helps compulsive gamblers, say they are seeing an increasing number of middle-income people who have piled up debts in the \$25,000-to-\$35,000 range, taken second mortgages on homes and emptied savings or retirement accounts.

One 31-year-old waitress and mother of two said she has been a casual bingo player before the gaming halls arrived, but with big-time casinos so convenient, had found herself gambling her whole paycheck and savings before she sought help.

"It got to the point I was going almost every day," she said. "It's like those machines hypnotize you. I used to dream about them at night, ching, ching, ching, the sound of the slots."

Still, few doubt the overall economic impact thus far has been positive.

Dianne Harsenki, a member of the Biloxi City Council, said the city had expected a half million dollars a month in revenues from its casino tax. The figure for the most recent month was \$1.2 million. That has allowed the city to buy seven police cars and two fire trucks, and plan major capital projects that had been needed for years.

POLITICAL VOICES

Wider Inquiry Is Urged In Human Experiments

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is being pressed to delve deeper into the record of U.S. government research using human subjects, perhaps opening a comprehensive review of the nation's research ethics during the past half century.

What began as a discussion of radiation experiments related to the nuclear weapons program during the Cold War, and promoted by Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary as part of an initiative to reveal the agency's atomic secrets, has expanded to include radiation experiments conducted by several agencies and involving thousands of subjects.

The administration has promised a thorough search of records by the Energy Department, the Defense Department, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the CIA and federal health agencies on research involving human subjects who were exposed to radiation, often without their knowledge. Many of the experiments were done for medical reasons, not in the name of national security.

Although much about the research has been known in academic and scientific circles for decades, its troubling history is only now getting widespread public recognition, in part because the administration has pledged an investigation. Now, politicians and public interest groups are beginning to suggest that fully understanding that research may call for an examination that focuses not just on radiation, but on broader ethical questions.

Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio and chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, said he would schedule hearings into the testing, and he called for a full investigation of all human experiments up to the present day.

"Let me make myself clear: I am talking about more than radiation testing," Mr. Glenn said. "I am calling for a government-wide review of all testing programs, from drug tests at the Food and Drug Administration to military tests at the Defense Department, to determine if any improper experiments on humans persist to this day." (NYT)

Clinton Furious Over Directive He Never Saw

WASHINGTON — The administration's plan to require Medicaid coverage of abortions in cases of rape or incest was disclosed before anyone had told President Bill Clinton of the order, and he was furious at its premature disclosure, according to administration officials.

On Dec. 28, three days after disclosure of the plan, the Department of Health and Human Services sent letters to officials in all states saying their Medicaid programs must finance abortions for low-income women in cases of rape or incest. Medicaid is the federal-state program that provides health care for poor people.

Time magazine reported this week that Mr. Clinton said he was shocked to learn of the directive. It quoted Mr. Clinton as saying in an interview: "There was no decision by me. It never came to the Oval Office. I'm going to find out what happened, why it happened, and then we'll see."

Officials at the Department of Health and Human Services said they had sent a draft of the directive to the White House before it was disclosed. But White House officials evidently did not take notice of it.

In any event, Medicaid officials said they had no discretion in the matter. Under an appropriations bill approved by Congress and signed by Mr. Clinton in October, they said, federal funds are available for abortions in cases of rape or incest, and states must contribute to the cost of the procedure in such cases.

U.S. government health officials said the president was not angry about the content of this directive, but was distressed over the way it had been disclosed.

The secretary of health and human services, Donna E. Shalala, said: "I was as angry as the president. We all hate leaks. The problem was the leak." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton as he told the NATO allies of his plans for a military Partnership for Peace with former Warsaw Pact nations: "Let me say here to the people in Europe's East, we share with you a common destiny and we are committed to your success. The democratic community has grown and now it is time to begin welcoming these newcomers to our neighborhood." (AP)

Away From Politics

- Lorena Bobbitt went on trial for severing her husband's penis in an assault her lawyers said was prompted by an "irresistible impulse" after repeated beating and rape by her husband. Her lawyer said John Wayne Bobbitt's penis had become a symbol of a "reign of terror" forced on the petite, 24-year-old woman and cutting it off was an act of escape. The lawyer said the trial in Manassas, Virginia, would show that "a life is more valuable than a penis." Mr. Bobbitt, an ex-Marine, was found not guilty in November of raping his wife.
- A mild earthquake shook parts of Los Angeles, setting off car alarms, rattling glasses and startling residents but causing no serious damage. The quake registered 3.7 on the Richter scale and was centered off the coast.
- The American Historical Association will move its 1995 conference out of Cincinnati because that city's charter forbids laws to protect homosexuals. The organization said it would not hold its meeting in cities where its members could be subject to discrimination. Voters amended the charter in November to bar the City Council from enacting or enforcing laws that give equal protection to homosexuals who seek employment, housing or public accommodations. A federal judge has blocked implementation of the amendment pending trial of a lawsuit filed by gay-rights activists.
- The Coast Guard and private contractors gained the upper hand on an oil spill that stunted the beaches in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and threatened its tourist industry. The Coast Guard reported that in the first two and a half days since a barge hit a coral reef 300 yards offshore, nearly 100,000 of the 750,000 gallons of oil disgorged into the Atlantic had been recovered.

Clinton Nominee Retracts Name for Peacekeeping Post

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Morton H. Halperin, President Bill Clinton's embattled choice to fill a new Pentagon position to direct peacekeeping policy, has withdrawn his name for the job, according to administration officials.

The nomination of Mr. Halperin, 55, a former director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, stirred a level of passion unusual for a midlevel post, as conservatives attacked the liberal positions he had staked out through three decades. Mr. Halperin reversed his initial support of the Vietnam War, fought with the Nixon administration during the Watergate scandals and criticized many U.S. spying operations abroad.

But his chances to be assistant secretary of defense for democracy and peacekeeping fell victim not only to resistance on the Senate Armed Services Committee in November but also to the reshaping of the president's much-criticized foreign policy team. The nomination also promised to complicate the Senate confirmation hearings of Bobby Ray Inman, Mr. Clinton's choice to succeed Defense Secretary Les Aspin, who is resigning.

Mr. Halperin's nomination formally expired in November, when the Senate did not act on it before adjourning. At the time, the White House expressed confidence in his qualifications and said it would re-submit his nomination when Congress reconvened later this month. Administration officials said they had anticipated a tough fight but believed they would prevail.

Then in December, Mr. Aspin, Mr. Halperin's patron and biggest supporter in the administration, announced that he would resign effective Jan. 20. Mr. Aspin had hoped to use unconventional new posts like the peacekeeping one to reshape U.S. international relations in the post-Cold War world.

Mr. Aspin's designated successor, Mr. Inman, has praised Mr. Halperin but also raised doubts about whether the job he was to



Members of the press, which has been denied access to the fighting by the government, at an army roadblock near San Cristóbal.

Salinas Aide From Embattled State Quits

MEXICO CITY — President Carlos Salinas de Gortari announced Monday the resignation of his interior minister and named a special envoy to seek a settlement in the uprising in the southeastern state of Chiapas.

Mr. Salinas, in a speech to the nation, said Patricio González Blanco Garrido, a former governor of Chiapas who has been cited in reports of human rights abuses, would be replaced as interior minister by Attorney General Jorge Carpizo.

Foreign Minister Manuel Camacho Solís was appointed head of a commission for peace and reconciliation in Chiapas.

It was not immediately clear whether the government had demanded the resignation of Mr. González, who had been in the post for a year. The government rarely comments publicly on the reasons for cabinet changes, and no official explanation was given for Mr. González's decision to step down.

Rebel descendants of Maya Indians, calling themselves the Zapatista National Liberation Army, launched the New Year's Day uprising, which the government says has claimed 100 lives in the impoverished southern state.

The estimated 2,000 peasants, called Zapatistas, say they are fighting to regain their ancestral homelands in Chiapas and have vowed to topple the government.

Shortly after taking over at least six Chiapas cities, they said would advance to Mexico City.

While bombs went off in Mexico City, sporadic fighting was still taking place in Chiapas, where the Mexican military has continued to bombard the peasants' mountain hideouts.

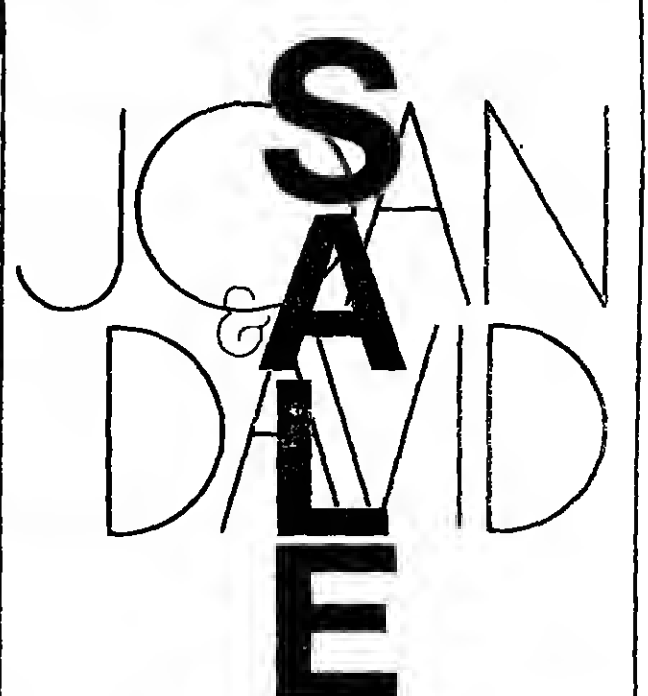
Television reports said paramilitaries had been brought into San Cristóbal de las Casas to be dropped into remote combat zones.

Leftist groups sympathizing with the Zapatistas exploded bombs over the weekend in Mexico City and Acapulco.

A truck loaded with explosives blew up outside military compound in Neuchapán late Saturday, and three bombs went off below a nearby electrical tower, the police said. No one was injured in the incidents.

The attacks came after a powerful car bomb rocked an underground parking garage in Mexico City before dawn Saturday, injuring one person and causing extensive damage. No one claimed responsibility for the blast but the message "We've arrived" was scrawled on nearby walls.

Samuel Ruiz, the bishop of the embattled San Cristóbal diocese, said he had agreed to rebel requests to take part in talks to end the uprising. (AFP, Reuters)



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In War on Drugs, the Rotary Connection

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Eighth Avenue and West 45th Street are three pay telephones. A man looks at the first, shakes his head and goes to the second. He rolls his eyes and moves to the third. Finally, he shrugs, shoves in 25 cents and dials. Methodically pulling his index finger in the little hole over each number and turning the dial seven times.

"I don't like it," said the man, Jimmie Tomlin. "It takes too long to dial and I've got places to go."

Three decades after buttons began to replace rotary dials on American phones, time has reversed itself at about 250 outdoor pay phones in New York City. Responding to appeals from community groups trying to stop drug dealers from using public phones to do business, the phone company, Nynex, has brought back old-fashioned dialing.

"The rotary dial is a step backward technologically, but it prevents a drug dealer from paying a customer or runner," said Steven Marcus, a Nynex spokesman, who said the change was made as "an absolute last resort," since the phones cannot take advantage of many new services, like voice mail, that rely on push-button phones.

The return to rotary dialing is the most drastic measure in a campaign that began with improving lighting, moving phones away from problem areas, then disabling them so they cannot receive incoming calls. Now Nynex is taking rotary

pay phones, which are no longer made in the United States, out of storage.

Astonishment seems the most prevalent response when you ask a "dialer" what he or she is up to. "I'd like to see a cab driver who pulled over to the Eighth Avenue phone to call his sister. It's an eye-opener."

Phone company officials acknowledge that callers can use a device called a tone dialer, which is sold for about \$15 at electronics stores, to send tone signals over a phone with a rotary dial, but add that the devices do not appear to have caught on.

Phone companies in other areas have also brought back rotary pay phones on drug-infested corners, though not on a widespread basis. "We really do it as one of the last

Environmental Challenge to NAFTA Dies

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday let stand a ruling that allowed the North American Free Trade Agreement to win congressional approval without a formal statement on its likely environmental effects.

The nine justices, without comment, rejected arguments by two citizens' groups that even though their challenge became moot when the treaty was approved in November, the issue remains alive because President Bill Clinton plans to submit a new global trade agreement to Congress this year.

In their 1991 lawsuit, the Sierra Club and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen said the North American agreement would harm air quality in American cities along the Mexican border and jeopardize U.S. laws on recycling, auto emissions and the transportation of hazardous materials. The groups sued under a federal law that allows court review of "final agency action."

A federal judge ruled for the groups in June, but the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed that in September. The president was the central figure in the treaty, the appeals court said, adding that his actions are not "agency action" and thus cannot be reviewed under the federal law.

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THE NATO SUMMIT TESTING THE BALANCE

Bosnia Plea: Diplomatic Victory for Paris

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Never shy about playing the maverick in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, France's insistence that a reluctant alliance address the Bosnian war on Monday reflected both a desire to show political leadership in Europe and a need to convince public opinion at home that it is working to end the conflict.

Britain, Germany and the United States had been eager to keep the focus of NATO's summit meeting in Brussels on the alliance's new Partnership for Peace with Eastern Europe's emerging democracies. They apparently feared that discussion of the Balkan crisis could expose embarrassing rifts among the 16 allies.

But France, which has 6,000 soldiers stationed in the former Yugoslavia, said the issue should not be ignored. On Monday, President

François Mitterrand urged his colleagues to "reiterate NATO's willingness to launch air strikes to protect international peacekeepers."

On Monday night, it appeared that France had won U.S. backing for its position. Nothing that NATO's credibility was at stake, however, President Bill Clinton told the leaders that if a new war were to erupt, "those who attack Sarajevo must understand that we are serious."

According to the draft of a statement to be issued Tuesday, the alliance will describe the present situation as intolerable and again threaten air strikes "to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo, the safe areas and other threatened areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali,

voiced skepticism Monday night that military intervention was any closer. He noted that negotiation offered the only solution "as long as states are unwilling to use force and, up to now, they have been unwilling to do so."

During a visit to Paris, Mr. Boutros Ghali also reminded NATO that it was up to the UN Security Council to order the use of force.

"It is the council that gives a mandate to NATO, just as it may not give one," he said, adding that "a declaration by President Clinton does not suffice."

While France can claim a small diplomatic victory at NATO, its more immediate problem at home is to justify maintaining the largest foreign force in a UN peacekeeping force that is increasingly caught in the cross fire between the warring factions. So far, 18 French soldiers have been killed and 268 wounded in the Balkans.

"Should we pull out and allow the people there to kill each other until the last man?" Mr. Mitterrand asked last week. "Should we stay on and be a target for those who leave death? Both are completely untenable."

General Jean Cot, the French Army officer who commands the 30,000-strong UN force in former Yugoslavia, has repeatedly drawn French attention to the inadequacy of the peacekeeping effort in frequent interviews on French television and radio.

At the same time, French officials often complain that the United States and other European governments are not sharing the peacekeeping burden. The United States has refused to send ground troops to Bosnia until a peace agreement is in place. Only Britain has sent a contingent comparable to that of France.

During the latest wave of shelling of Sarajevo, however, the government has been under pressure by French public opinion to act. According to one recent poll, the French public now favors direct military intervention. On New Year's Eve, many people in France lit candles outside their windows to remember the victims of Sarajevo.

Political experts said that, with France now closer to NATO than at any time since de Gaulle withdrew French forces from the alliance's integrated military command in 1966, the government would have been sharply criticized if the Brussels summit meeting had brushed aside the Bosnian war.

By taking the lead in pressing for tougher international action, France also has been able to show political leadership within a European Union that claims to be ready to adopt a common foreign policy but that in practice has been divided and paralyzed by the Balkan conflict.



Mrs. Albright and President Havel of the Czech Republic, discussing the pros and cons of Partnership for Peace on Monday in Prague.

Clinton Weighs In With Kohl

And Brussels Commuters Catch President on the Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — President Bill Clinton greeted Chancellor Helmut Kohl by jovially joining the German leader's sizable group. "I was thinking of you last night," Kohl said, "because I watched the same wrestling." Mr. Clinton quipped, grasping Mr. Kohl's arm teasingly.

It may not have been the most diplomatic thing to say, but Mr. Clinton quickly covered his tracks to include himself in the description.

Referring to his own continual battle against extra weight, Mr. Clinton explained, "You and I are the biggest people here and we're still 100 pounds too light."

The two appeared to be on familiar bantering terms as the president met with members of the German delegation. As officials were identifying themselves to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Kohl interjected with a smile, "And I'm the German chancellor."

Some bleary-eyed Belgian commuters did a double take, spotting the president of the United States jogging in the inside lane.

Some even slammed on the brakes when they recognized the figure in the all-white outfit, treating something of a roadside sight for drivers heading into the city.

At daybreak, Mr. Clinton went to his presidential limousine to a leafy park, Bois de la Cambre, where he jogged for half

an hour, circling the park's lake twice.

It just wouldn't do for a president to travel alone.

At Zaventem Airport on Sunday morning, it was not just Air Force One but its identical twin, another specially outfitted 747, that touched down to disgorge the American entourage.

The passengers, well over 300 of them along with scores of Secret Service agents, brought such a redundancy of expertise that if Mr. Clinton tires of his national security adviser and secretary of state, he need only turn to the deputies of each.

Even the official delegation, which includes 79 staff members from the White House alone, was preceded to Brussels by three separate advance groups, including one that arrived two weeks ago and never left.

His daily efforts to orchestrate every detail of Mr. Clinton's visit have been a source of not a little strain in a capital that is home to the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in which the United States maintains three embassies.

"I've been on a lot of presidential trips in my day," said Stuart Eizenstat, the former Carter administration official who is now the U.S. ambassador to the European Union, "and there's never

been a more complicated stop from a logistical point of view."

One aspect of the trip that no one at the White House will discuss is exactly what it will cost U.S. taxpayers, although they acknowledge that the best guess for the cost of keeping Air Force One in the air is \$26,000 an hour.

The roughest of guides can be found in the trip's cost to news organizations, who will pay \$830,000 just to fly aboard a chartered Northwest Airlines 747 to each of the five stops.

Even that figure is so sensitive that the White House Correspondents' Association began the trip by trying the kind of damage control more often practiced by the groups its members cover.

As part of the airline's first-class service, reporters were told when they boarded the craft Saturday morning, four masscases would fly on the trip's last leg to help ease nine days' worth of neck and shoulder strains.

Nothing doing, said George Condon, the Copley Newspapers correspondent who is president of the organization. He said he would rather spurn the free back rubs than risk the embarrassment of their disclosure.

Mr. Condon said an informal poll found that a majority of his colleagues on board agreed.

"There will be no massages," he said Sunday, adding that he had been assured that White House travel planners had nothing to do with the offer.

(AP, NYT)

Prague Is 3d to Back Partnership Plan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — The Clinton administration's high-powered campaign to persuade four East European countries to accept its go-slow approach toward their integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization appears to have largely accomplished its mission.

But in the process, it has shattered a fledgling regional security alliance.

The Czech Republic on Monday became the third nation to express its unequivocal support for the U.S.-initiated Partnership for Peace plan for progressively closer military cooperation with NATO, without guarantees for its security and full membership that it had initially sought.

After a meeting with the U.S. administration's two special envoys, Madeleine K. Albright and General John M. Shalikashvili, Foreign Minister Jiri Zelenka of the Czech Republic said, "We are fully convinced this project opens for us the possibility to become a member of the alliance."

"We hope that this is a step which could add something new to the security architecture in Europe," he said.

At a press conference Monday, Mrs. Albright, ambassador to the United Nations and a member of Mr. Clinton's cabinet, said she was pleased with the "enthusiastic reception" that the U.S. proposal received in Prague and in two

Prague Is 3d to Back Partnership Plan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

three other East European capitals she has visited with General Shalikashvili. He is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

U.S. officials said that Czech leaders, including those in parliament, had said they would change this year's projected budget in order to accept a 1 percent deficit in order to finance the local cost involved for their participation in joint military exercises and planning with NATO.

This was the most concrete offer made by any of the four East European nations so far. It highlighted how, after initial doubts and criticisms, they are openly competing to see which one will become the first partner to the new military cooperation program.

In fact, the Czech Republic's leaders say they are striving to become the first to join the Partnership for Peace program and have rejected efforts by Poland to formulate a common stand by the Visegrad Group, which includes Hungary and Slovakia.

The group was formed in early 1991 at the initiative of Hungary and was meant to serve both as an instrument for lobbying for entrance into the European Union and as a basis for building a regional political, economic and military grouping.

After the Slovak part of Czechoslovakia split off to form a separate nation a year ago, it became the fourth member of the Visegrad

Group, which is named after a town north of Budapest.

Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland are widely regarded as the most advanced politically and economically of all the former Communist-dominated East European nations and those most likely to be accepted as the first members to the Partnership for Peace program.

The plan requires each country to sign independently a "framework document" involving various political and military commitments, and to proceed with a program of military cooperation at a pace and scope of its own choosing.

This makes it difficult, if not impossible, for all four nations to proceed together, thus undermining any common security arrangements the Visegrad group might have attempted.

In Budapest on Saturday, Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky became the first to welcome the Partnership for Peace initiative, calling it "an important way station on the road to our full integration into the Euro-Atlantic security system."

Then, on Sunday, Slovakia's leaders also endorsed the plan, saying that their fears of Hungarian expansionism were the prime reason for their decision, according to U.S. officials.

Poland campaigned the hardest for initial NATO security guarantees and membership and has been the last of the Visegrad countries to openly support the partnership plan.

UKRAINE: Clinton Unveils Accord on Nuclear Arms

Continued from Page 1

airport there late on Wednesday night with President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine, who will later travel to Moscow for a signing ceremony on Friday with Mr. Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia.

The agreement could still fall apart, Mr. Kravchuk has failed in the past to bring the Ukrainian parliament along with him. This time, Mr. Clinton said, "we have no reason to doubt the ability of the president to keep the commitment that he is prepared to make."

A Clinton administration Ukraine specialist said that all the warheads would have to be out of Ukraine within seven years after the signing of the agreement.

After a new parliament is chosen

in March, the specialist said, Mr. Kravchuk has pledged to submit for ratification the strategic arms reduction agreement and participation in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

As a result of the agreement, the United States plans to expand its cooperation with Ukraine, "especially in the economic area."

Mr. Clinton said that the agreement covered 176 missiles and 1,500 warheads. But his experts later amended those figures. There are in fact 175 missiles, they said, including older SS-19s, which may be starting to fall apart after poor maintenance, and newer SS-24s.

According to the amended figures, the total number of warheads involved is 1,240 for long-range

missiles, plus about 600 more for air-launched cruise missiles.

The missiles would be dismantled in Ukraine.

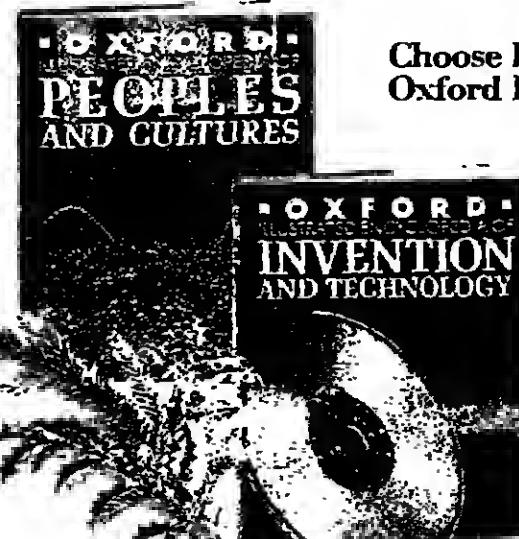
The warheads would be shipped intact to Russia, where the highly-enriched nuclear fuel would be removed. There or in the United States or both, it would be blended with other materials to create less highly enriched fuel of the type used in nuclear power plants.

It would then be sold by the United States Enrichment Corp., which maintains a market throughout the world.

Proceeds from such sales, which would take place over a period of about 20 years, would go to Russia, which would then share them under a complicated formula that has still not been entirely worked out.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Familiar and Useless

You can talk about change all you want and keep repeating the changes mantra ("This is the 90s"), but the news of the moment strongly suggests that some things are forever. The news we have in mind are not diamonds, however; they are sentiments reportedly held in high places on both sides of the Atlantic and, as always, expressed by their proprietors as if they were original thoughts and apt ones at that. There are two of these we have in mind. We'll start with the one concerning foreign affairs.

As it is said that there is a "chattering class" and a "political class," so there seems also to be a "source class" in the world, and this has long been evident whenever the "whither NATO" subject of American relations with Europe has come into the news. Thus by Sunday the reigning gripe was back in the papers and on the networks: America's European allies were experiencing (yet another) spell of nerves, owing, as usual, to their fears that the United States was abandoning its "leadership" of the West.

This one is at least as old as the Western alliance itself. But, interestingly, in all its permutations over the years it has rarely been accompanied by some corollary concept of European "followership," mainly because in reality none exists, and, anyway, when the complaint is not about lack of American leadership it tends to be about American strong-arm tactics. What does exist in reality is a pretty consistently practical and, naturally, often quarrelsome working relationship between the United States and its European allies. Its rituals by now include not just regularly scheduled meetings of the ministers and leaders of these countries, but also great, patronizing sighs of despair expressed by the European source class whenever one of these meetings occurs. In their vocabulary, all American presidents (off the record, *bien sûr*) are either fools or maniacs — until such time as

they are superseded in office by another fool or maniac and are retroactively cited as a model of good alliance leadership.

We mention all this by way of suggesting that it would really be dumb for Clinton administration leaders to make decisions about European affairs on the basis of this ritualistic complaint. But if you want to talk about dumb, you have to consider the foolishness of following the implied direction of the other old chestnut in the news at the moment, the domestic one. It has arisen in the context of the Whitewater saga, as old as scandal itself in the age of multimedia and deserves a place in one of those anthologies of famous last words, next to something like "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." It is: "This will be a two-day story."

Evidently, this prescription for disaster has been heard rolling around the inner councils of the administration in recent days, even though, as a political Rx, it is probably responsible for more death and destruction in government than anything since the Seven Deadly Sins. As now, the tempting, insidious observation has generally been accompanied by the thought that a masterful showing (anywhere) in foreign or national security policy would blow the trouble away. It is not just that this has never happened. (The Awful Thing, whatever it is, always comes back.) It is that believing the two-day-story nostrum to be true, administrations regularly take actions to suppress curiosity and the flow of information that, inevitably, make the two-month or two-year problem they have incurred greatly, sometimes terminally worse.

So much for change. These two tired old sayings have been around forever, and so far as we can tell, have never done anyone any good. Real change would be a White House that had the wit to see what shaky guides both are to policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Get On With the Deal

The lengthening delays in the Middle East peace talks are disheartening to Israelis, Palestinians and others around the world whose hopes soared with the announcement of the historic September framework peace agreement. Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization resumed talks on Monday on the transition to Palestinian rule in Gaza and Jericho. Quick agreement is unlikely, though the first Israeli troop withdrawals are now nearly a month overdue.

Many who thrilled to the prospect of peace knew that the details would be particularly devilish because the framework left so many points intentionally vague. Still, both sides accepted the core principle of expanding Palestinian self-rule under a PLO flag. How then did the atmosphere become so acrimonious, with Israel now openly challenging PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's reliability and legitimacy as a negotiating partner?

One reason is that both sides have been using the discussion of supposedly technical details to reargue basic questions like Palestinian statehood and sovereignty. The framework agreement excludes statehood for the present interim autonomy period. But it points in the direction of eventual statehood by recognizing Palestinian nationality and PLO political authority.

But the main problem is that both Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Mr. Arafat have tried to shore up domestic political support by exploiting supposed political vulnerabilities in the other's camp. Mr. Arafat calculates that Mr. Rabin needs an agreement even more desperately than he does. Mr. Rabin calculates that Mr. Arafat has been seriously weakened by internal challenges to his autocratic rule of the PLO.

Mr. Arafat is trying to refute charges by militant nationalists that he has sold out statehood in exchange for Jericho and Gaza, which

have many people but few resources. So he has been pressing to draw boundaries for Jericho that include some of the Dead Sea's mineral wealth, to limit the visibility of Israeli soldiers and to give Palestinian border guards the main responsibility for policing borders.

Mr. Rabin is eager to reassure Israeli conservatives and centrists that he has not yet conceded a Palestinian state. He resists Mr. Arafat's ever-changing demands, in part on legitimate security grounds but also because he thinks that he can now afford to let Mr. Arafat "sweat."

Mr. Rabin showed in September that the most effective way to rally Israeli opinion is to move ahead boldly on the peace front. Mr. Arafat, instead of trying to quiet his people with symbolic victories that the Israelis are not prepared to concede, needs to listen more carefully to the Palestinians who want a more democratic PLO.

Broadening and democratizing the PLO is important, not just for idealistic reasons but to provide political outlets for Palestinian opponents of Mr. Arafat and the peace agreement who might otherwise turn to terrorism. But it is up to Palestinians, not Israelis, to achieve that democratization.

In reality, the two leaders have bound their political fates together and they both know it. As Mr. Rabin acknowledged to reporters last week: "We cooked this food together, and we will have to find a way together to solve differences."

Israel's leaders learned long ago that the PLO was an undemocratic organization led by a mercurial and unaccountable autocrat. Mr. Rabin bargained with it nonetheless because he understood that the PLO, flawed as it is, is Israel's best available Palestinian partner. Israel's responsibility now is to see through the deal it made with Mr. Arafat.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Closer to a Korean Solution

A rare opportunity now exists for North Korea to trade its misguided nuclear ambitions, without too much loss of face, for some Western aid in rebuilding its economy. This might be a wise thing to do, but there are many in Asia who hope that North Korea will see reason, none more so than South Korea. But Pyongyang must first acknowledge — as the former Soviet Union did — that its system, after decades of wasteful misallocation of resources into a needless nuclear arsenal, is fast becoming a relic of a bygone era.

All that the Pyongyang regime has to do is show some sincerity in winding down its belligerent military posture to receive the sort of benefits that another former U.S. enemy and hard-line state, Vietnam, is now getting. North Korea should take a leaf from the canny Ha Noi leadership, which has barred past hatreds in favor of reconstructing its economy, with help from its Asian neighbors and the United States, while retaining the dominance of the ruling party. Whatever dreams Pyongyang might have of its place in the emerging world order, the reality

is that there is no place for a Stalinist gulag in North Asia.

—Business Times (Singapore)

After months of delicate negotiations, North Korea has agreed to permit International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors to resume surveillance of its seven declared nuclear facilities. It has also expressed a willingness to resume negotiations with South Korea on efforts to denuclearize the peninsula. What North Korea still spurns, and this remains unacceptable, is IAEA inspection of two unacknowledged nuclear waste dumps whose tailings should reveal if Pyongyang has diverted sufficient atomic fuel to make nuclear bombs.

Yet seven-ninths of an agreement is better than none. It is a signal for more diplomacy. The United States can offer economic ties and diplomatic relations as a reward for good behavior. Down the road the international community can settle for nothing less than complete on-demand IAEA inspections, and if it takes the cancellation of U.S.-South Korean military exercises to bring Pyongyang to this point, that is a carrot ready and waiting. The Clinton administration has kept its head in handling this issue. But the danger is not over.

—The Baltimore Sun



Who Really Believes the Bosnians Don't Matter?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Madeleine Albright, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, went last Thursday to a garbage dump outside Vukovar in Serbian-occupied Croatia. At that site Serbian forces are believed to have buried the bodies of 200 Croatian hospital patients they killed after capturing Vukovar.

The mass grave was "a symbol of the Yugoslavian war's inhumanity," Mrs. Albright said. But Vukovar is a symbol of something else, too: the American and European weakness that has encouraged the Serbs in their campaign of terror.

When Serbian forces attacked Vukovar in 1991, reducing the city to rubble, intervention by a small NATO force would have stopped the aggression that went on to genocidal killing in Bosnia. That is not just my belief. It is the judgment of General John Galvin, the former NATO supreme allied commander in Europe.

General Galvin told the House Armed Services Committee last May that there were two points when the United States and NATO could have persuaded the Serbs to call off their aggression. The first was when they bombed Dubrovnik, Croatia's port on the Adriatic, in 1991. The second was the onslaught on Vukovar.

"In the destruction of Dubrovnik," he testified, "I believe we could have sent the U.S. flag fleet, or we could have sent the standing Naval Force Mediterranean into the Adriatic, and with very little military action we could have shown the determination of Western nations, and indeed the

United Nations, that this did not get out of hand."

At Vukovar, he said, "if we had put a relatively small amount of forces on the ground at that time, we could again probably have stopped what has grown into an enormous crisis."

But there was none of the "determination" that General Galvin said could have been shown. The American president, George Bush, showed only weakness. European leaders were equally feeble.

The predictable result was to encourage the demagogue who leads Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, in his appeal to extreme Serbian nationalism. If history has any lesson, it is that racist dictators feed on the outside world's weakness.

The American and European failures in 1991 were as grave policy misjudgments as any in the 40 years of the North Atlantic Alliance. Yet none of the principals has had the courage or decency to admit responsibility for actions that allowed genocide to flourish: not Prime Minister John Major, not Mr. Bush, his secretary of state, James Baker, or his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft.

Mr. Scowcroft had a piece in *The New York Times* last week (*JHT*, Jan. 6), written with Richard Haass, laying out what American foreign policy should be. In it he dismissed Bosnia as a place where U.S. interests are "less than vital."

Does Brent Scowcroft see the pictures of civilians slaughtered in Sarajevo? Does he know that

Serbian gunners have intensified their shelling as if to thumb their noses at this week's NATO summit meeting? Does he believe it is of little consequence that NATO promised to bomb the Serbs if they went on strangling Sarajevo but has done nothing?

"At present the greatest threat to stability and order in Europe is in Bosnia," Senator Bob Dole said on Friday. He added that the Serbian attacks on Sarajevo were "a direct challenge to NATO to back its rhetoric with action." Can anyone really fail to perceive the truth of those statements?

One State Department official who had a part in the Bush policy on Yugoslavia has had the courage to recognize the disaster. That is Warren Zimmermann, a Foreign Service officer for 33 years, who was the U.S. minister in Moscow and ambassador to Yugoslavia. Like his chiefs in the Bush administration, he thought it was best to try to hold Yugoslavia together. But by late 1991 he saw that the policy had encouraged the worst in Mr. Milosevic and was bankrupt.

Last week Warren Zimmermann resigned, in part in disgust at the failure of the United States to act against the slaughter in Bosnia. He was the fifth and by far the highest-ranking Foreign Service officer to quit on that issue.

To make a grave mistake in foreign policy is bad enough. To repeat it is worse. How long will President Bill Clinton, like Brent Scowcroft, go on pretending that the destruction of American and NATO credibility in Bosnia does not matter?

The New York Times

Give NATO Realistic Tasks and Don't Enlarge It

By Frederick Bonnard

BRUSSELS — The present summit is probably NATO's most important meeting since the alliance was founded in March 1949. On it hangs not only NATO's future existence but the ability of the international community to shape a civilized world.

In November 1991, NATO leaders announced a new security architecture based on the start of an era of general prosperity in democracy and the rule of law. But one bloody mockered conflict after another has demonstrated the unwillingness of its members to involve themselves in actions that do not affect their vital interests.

The Brussels summit needs to face up to realities of the world as it has developed. It should state future requirements in relation to real aims that NATO has the capacity to achieve.

The first major test of the alliance after the end of the Cold War, the intervention in the Gulf, was technically a resounding success but produced a misleading impression. Although carried out in the name of the United Nations by "interested countries" under American leadership, it

was, in all but name, a NATO operation, in cooperation with local forces. It appeared to show that no power on earth could resist the alliance in the execution of Security Council resolutions to maintain the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In reality, the "interested countries" applied full force only to the degree that their immediate interests were concerned; they could not afford to let Saddam Hussein get his hands on Kuwait's oil. Humanitarian challenges such as the massacre of Kuwaiti civilians or the brutal repression of Kurds and Shiite minorities — which should have provided the true justification — received a lukewarm response and have yet to be settled.

The successful action led to the disastrous errors of the war in Yugoslavia. The gap between the intention to preserve the achievements of the Cold War victory and the will to carry that intention out became a chasm.

Having failed to agree to intervene in the early stages when action could

have stopped the disaster, the allies tried to solve their consciences by providing humanitarian supplies and sponsoring one peace negotiation after another. It can be argued that these actions serve mainly to prolong the agony of the innocent civilians caught in the cross fire of the forces of local politicians, some of whom fantasize about Western will to intervene.

This lesson should be fully absorbed by the summit when it makes its declaration. The urgent need is for a credible international system to maintain peace and lay the basis for a just existence for the populations of the whole of Europe. It can be achieved only if NATO makes the necessary arrangements with the Central and East European countries to satisfy their security concerns and at the same time comes to an understanding with Russia about common limits and mutual objectives.

Above all, NATO must remain intact as a strong cohesive organization with clearly defined aims.

The urgent demands from Central European and Baltic countries for admission to NATO are understandable. However, they are not under threat, and there is no sense in committing NATO to security guarantees against currently nonexistent dangers.

Agreements on Partnership for Peace will enable those entering into them to participate in NATO activities, including training and exercises, help them restructure their forces, and introduce common procedures and, eventually, harmonization of equipment. Their borders are guaranteed not only by international and national agreements but above all by the imminent danger that any aggression or even undue pressure would present to NATO's present members.

Enlargement of the organization would mean dilution and, consequently, loss of strength. It would eventually transform NATO into a security organization for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, without cohesion or leadership, common resources or capacity for unified decision-making and subsequent action.

It is far more important for the security of aspiring as well as actual members to maintain and reinforce the elements from which the alliance derives its strength: its unity and its integrated military structure.

An understanding with Russia is an essential complement to these arrangements. Russia's interest in what it calls its "near abroad" is natural and should be recognized. In return, an equivalent recognition would be required regarding NATO's "near abroad." While Russia's influence and interests could be accepted beyond its eastern and southeastern borders, this cannot apply to its western and southwestern neighbors.

Realistic aims for NATO are limited and may fall short of previous aspirations for an immediately better world. But they are within the capacity of the alliance as it exists today. They will provide the secure basis from which further advances can be made.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

A Many-Splendored 'Greater China'

By Gerald Segal

JAKARTA — East Asians are known for their economic pragmatism and lack of concern with ideology. Yet it seems to be East Asians who take most seriously talk of a possible clash between East and West or between major religious and ethnic groups along the world's cultural fault lines.

Even more worrying is the tendency of East Asians to talk about Confucian civilization and the role of "overseas Chinese" — the 55 million Chinese living outside China, mainly in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. This debate over Greater China has brought to the surface barely submerged tensions about ethnicity and national identity.

Current worries in East Asia about the notion of Greater China has several reasons. The end of the Cold War shattered old ideologies and resurrected long-standing concerns among Chinese and non-Chinese about their roots and basic values. For many, these are questions about the very definitions of the nation-states in which they live.

The rise of the mainland Chinese economy, along with the continuing success of Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore, has prompted discussion about the so-called Confucian roots of success. Also, as countries in the region become more developed and interdependent they are starting to consider whether there is a cultural basis for cooperation.

The Greater China debate can affect relations between Chinese states and territories and non-Chinese nations, such as Japan and the Koreans. It is also conducted within ethnically diverse states such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand which have influential Chinese minorities.

Yet the concept of overseas Chinese, much like that of a Jewish diaspora, is complex. Wang Guoguo, vice-chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, has argued in the case of the Chinese as Martin Kane, an American specialist on Jewish affairs, has done in the case of the Jews, that as cultural characteristics

are mixed into strong host societies, it becomes harder to identify these communities as foreign.

To what extent is it meaningful to see Paul Keating, Australia's prime minister, as "overseas Irish," or President Bill Clinton as "overseas English"? Nonetheless, in many East Asian societies overseas Chinese are still perceived (or misperceived) as a group whose wealth and economic power is disproportionately large and whose loyalty is suspect.

Overseas Chinese certainly command major economic power, accounting for 80 percent of foreign investment in China. In Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous state, Chinese reportedly control up to 30 percent of the economy. The influence of overseas Chinese is primarily economic. They hope to avoid a political backlash of the kind that occurred in the past in Indonesia and Malaysia where non-Chinese and predominantly Muslim majorities resent the commercial clout of the Chinese.

In Indonesia and Malaysia, local Chinese are content to get on with making money. But they are ever vigilant for signs of a flare-up of anti-Chinese sentiment.

Amid debate about the increasing power of Greater China, Indonesian and Malaysian Chinese are on edge. Hence the nervousness, especially in Indonesia, about the leaders of Singapore, where Chinese make up some three-quarters of the population, playing an active role in meetings of overseas Chinese such as the recent one in Hong Kong which brought together entrepreneurs from around the world.

A speech at that meeting by Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, was a model of self-effacement on behalf of overseas Chinese. But the very act of attending and speaking upset leading members of Indonesia's Chinese community. Singapore's high profile in the

overseas Chinese world is both natural and risky. Given its small size, it rubs salt in the wound in trade with China and trustees its teaching of Mandarin. But by making much of its success, it can easily upset partners in the Association of South East Asian Nations and make regional cooperation more difficult. Consequently, Singapore will remain circumspect and nervous about the notion of Greater China.

By far the biggest uncertainty concerns the attitude of Beijing to overseas Chinese. The mainland government seems to believe that it has some vague authority over what it sometimes calls "Chinese compatriots." In truth, whatever influence there is flows increasingly in the opposite direction.

Much as West Germany undermined East Germany just by being there, being rich and engaging with fellow Germans, so overseas Chinese exert a pull on China. In culture, lifestyle, economics and even politics, Chinese on the mainland are learning habits that undermine the authoritarian rule of the Chinese Communist Party.

The process is reinforced by the presence of overseas Chinese investors, businessmen and visitors, and by mainland students who return from study in the West.

The Chinese are learning that they can be rich, free and still Chinese. North American or Australian Chinese demonstrate that there is no necessary Chinese cultural disposition to authoritarianism.

As the overseas Chinese exert this pull on the fabric of China, it is becoming clear to mainland Chinese that there is already more than one Chinese state. If China proves to be more a culture than a state, then Greater Chinese "unity" may prove to be built on greater diversity.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and editor of *The Pacific Review*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Europeans Have Lost Their Voice

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Europe enthusiasts seem to have gone the way of the Cold Warriors, as though their cause were out of date. The Treaty of Maastricht has taken effect, but in an atmosphere of end of an era, not the start of a new one.

The conventional explanations for this apparent resignation are (1) that the end of Soviet menace reduced the incentive for "building Europe," (2) the recession, and (3) the failure to stop war in ex-Yugoslavia.

But it was not Moscow that inspired the idea of Europe, it was the need to end old rivalries and meet new challenges in a changed world.

The recession lowers sights and narrows the focus of ambitions, but nobody imagines that any European state can reverse it effectively on its own. And the failure in Yugoslavia is due to too little, not too much, will to make Europe count.

No doubt the badly prepared, politically mishandled approach to European Union played a role in creating the impression of hangover once the ceremony was celebrated. That does not explain why the leaders who were so eager to achieve it seem to have renounced the effort to give it vibrant life. They have run out of steam.

After the breathless conclusion of the Uruguay GATT round, which has yet to be ratified, all the self-congratulation was about having been able to achieve it without provoking a grave European crisis. It was enough that the worst didn't happen.

Last year's currency upheavals have been contained, and the European Monetary System is functioning almost as if the rules had not been relaxed. But there is scarcely any talk now about moving on toward economic convergence and preparing for the still ostensibly valid goal of a single European currency.

The aim of a common foreign and defense policy is still on the books, and it is coming near to achievement in a common policy of doing-nothing, look the other way, in the flagrant case of Bosnia and the looming cases further east. The European discussion on Bosnia is no longer about what can be done but how to get out.

French Defense Minister François Léotard points out that in the two and a half years that the Yugoslav war have been going on, 200,000 people have been killed, more than in the whole of Europe during the last century of the war. He is clearly aware of the tremendous political, moral and even military implications that affect admission of failure would have for Europe, the Western alliance and the United Nations.

Threats by France, Belgium, Canada and others to pull out their contributions to the UN force if there isn't a settlement by spring are obviously meant to cow the Bosnian Muslims into accepting what little they can now get through negotiations. The threats have to be taken seriously in view of the refusal to act against the intense increase of the gratuitous bombardment of Sarajevo after the cynical promise of a Christmas truce, and the provocative blockades or confiscation of aid deliveries to civilians.

The frustration and disgust of military men on the spot is understandable. They are not only being made to look impotent and witless; it has to be asked if their mission of "protecting humanitarian relief and civilian zones" is not simply adding to the agony and duration of war.

The two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, although just as cruel and barbaric, ended in a matter of weeks, without benefit of peacekeeping forces and foreign aid. Mr. Léotard asks the stinging question of what must be the reaction of public opinion in the United States and Europe as television screens show the parade of well-dressed, seemingly self-confident leaders at the NATO summit in handsome Brussels, and immediately afterward the haggard refugees, the wounded and dying, the ravages of Bosnia.

Whatever the reaction, there is still no action. The French minister talks about enabling the Western European Union to take on European security tasks that NATO doesn't want, including in Eastern Europe. But he does not say why the result would be any different from the Bosnia tragedy. Asians ask whether Europe can now be discounted as a prime world force.

But Europe is still here, still rich, still with great reserves of brains and power. All the reasons the European movement began in the 1950s remain valid, if anything, more urgent than ever. Much has been accomplished, but it can wither away without continued momentum. The builders of Europe must rediscover their voice.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Very Old Subject

LONDON — William Hampson, formerly of Salford, who claimed to be the Queen's oldest subject, died on Tuesday [Jan. 9]. His age could never be ascertained with certainty. There was no documentary proof, but the old man maintained that he saw his 115th New Year's Day last Monday week. Hampson used to say that when a boy he heard John Wesley preach. His two sons were killed in the Crimean war and four of his uncles were in the battle of Waterloo.

1919: Immediate Issues

PARIS — On the eve of the preliminary peace conferences, the Allies are at issue on two vital questions on which discussions will be held at the first sessions next week. One is the measures to be taken with the Bolsheviks of Russia, the other the lifting of the German blockade, sufficiently to allow the feeding of the people of the eastern provinces.

Both issues call for immediate attention, and until an agreement is reached upon them, such matters as the formation of a League of Nations, the amount of indemnity which Germany must pay, the use of the high seas and kindred questions will be of secondary importance.

1944: Nearing Cassino

ALGIERS — [From our New York edition.] In a two-mile advance through the mountainous terrain of south-central Italy, the 6th Army has driven to within view of Cassino, the heavily defended German stronghold on the road to Rome. Overcoming fierce German resistance northeast of the town, American infantrymen have reached a point from which they can look down into the streets of the communications center. Now no more than four miles from the goal toward which they have been struggling for six days, the Americans passed to the offensive again and captured the peak of Catena Vecchia.

International Herald Tribune

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Nanterre-sur-Seine, France. Tel. (1) 46-37-95-00. Fax: (1) 46-37-06-51. Advertising: 46-37-52-12. Editor for Asia: Michael Thornton, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7708. Fax: (65) 274-2338. Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Knappe, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (86) 261-1016. Fax: (86) 261-3073. Mng. Dir. U.K.: Garry Thomson, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. (071) 836-4002. Fax: (071) 240-2254. Mng. Dir. U.S.: Lawrence Friedman, 15 602 Franklin St., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-8800. Fax: (212) 755-5785. Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S. to: IHT, 1000 F. R. C. S. Manhattan, N.Y. 10022. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices. Postage paid at London, England. Registered for GST. GST #R123076639. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021136. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. © 1993, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0244-4002.

OPINION

This Benign View of Russia Is a Dangerous Delusion

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Nothing is more contemptible," Joseph Alsop told me when I took up this line of work, "than a columnist without a Weltanschauung."

A coherent worldview is tough to come by these days because the main threat to freedom has shifted from militant communism to what John Leo has named "ethnomania," more tribalism than nationalism. It is exploding around Bosnia, the test that NATO is failing, and is advancing in what used to be the Communist bloc.

Does Bill Clinton have a worldview? He may be taking one from the former Time magazine columnist Strobe Talbot.

Unlike Clinton, I expect Russia — rich in resources and with an educated work force — to return to superpowerhood and to dominate its neighbors.

boti, translator of Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs, a longtime friend of Bill gaining preeminence in foreign affairs.

Judging from the president's interviews (with little help from a mummy speech in Milwaukee read for him last week by Vice President Al Gore), the Clinton-Talbot Weltanschauung includes a view of a new Russia whose foreign policy can be shaped benignly by evidence of Western trust.

If we reassure Moscow, goes this view, that it has nothing to fear from the nearness of NATO, then Russia, as it regains its strength, will be less likely to feel the need to reassert control of its former empire. Contrariwise, if we were to seize this moment of Russian weakness to incorporate the newly freed Eastern European nations into the NATO defense, we would only encourage the old paranoia and play into the hands of resentful Russian revanchists.

This is the diplomatic set that produced the Partnership for Peace scheme. To Warsaw, Prague and Budapest, eager to join the West's mutual protection alliance, it says: Maybe, someday, your security "affects" America's security, but it is not as vital an interest as Germany's or Turkey's. To Russian military leaders, Mr. Clinton's NATO waffle says: Don't get nervous, we only said "maybe" to the buffer states, and made no promise about when someday would come.

I think this seeming compromise is self-deception. That is because, I see Russia — resource-rich, with an educated population, no longer hamstrung by collectivist ideology — returning to superpowerhood and, even if democratic, dominating its neighbors.

That is why I asked the president, in a recent Sanhedrin of savants, whether anybody in his administration was presenting the opposing view. Was anyone saying that if you do not bring Eastern Europe into NATO now, when Russia is weak, you will never be able to bring it in when Russia is strong and refuses to let it come in? Did anyone near him present the case that he might be making a great historic blunder?

"No one in the administration has," he admitted, which is dismaying, even Lyndon Johnson had a high-level dissenter. But Mr. Clinton said he has tried to understand the contrary position, "and I think my response would be, Bill, that that development would not occur overnight. . . . We will have a couple of years to make the judgment you just outlined. And it won't be where we'll wake up one morning and it will be too late. I think there will be several mornings when we'll have the chance to take a different course."

That easy out was challenged by the columnist Richard Cohen: "But isn't it likely that, at that time, the same arguments will be raised, that you will only encourage Russian paranoia, that you will push them over the edge, and you will be in the same box?"

"Whenever you make a new start," Mr. Clinton responded, ". . . you always have these judgment calls, and in the end only history can render a verdict. . . . Is it a risk?"

Of course it is, in the sense that any change you make like this is a risk. I believe the risk is smaller with the course we are taking than it would be if we tried to push to immediate membership. . . .

That is a false choice; a less risky alternative would be earned membership with published criteria and a reasonable timetable.

The president, who sees himself as "a force for optimism," later sketched his vision of tomorrow's Russia:

"I believe if they continue as a democratic, market-oriented, reformist, noninterventionist nation, they will become in a more traditional sense, then, a very great nation, not an empire. . . . Their whole history and character and texture of Russia argues for that."

I think Russia's whole history and character and texture argue for the opposite. That is what makes Weltanschauung.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Let Europe See to Bosnia

Regarding the report "France Presses the U.S. to Intervene in Bosnia" (Jan. 6):

Is it not incredible that France and other West European countries should press the United States to intervene militarily in Bosnia? If a Europe of 350 million people, which manufactures some of the most sophisticated military equipment in the world, has neither the will nor the guts to end this local war, why should the United States (and Canada) do the job? As a Canadian, I say, let the Europeans solve their problems, and let North Americans attend to their own numerous problems at home.

GERALD R. HASTINGS, Monrovia.

An In-Between Alliance

Russia, for historical reasons, feels uncomfortable having a large Western military bloc too close to its frontiers. But for the small states, old and new, that have just been freed from Russia's unwelcome embrace, the possible resurgence of Russian ultranationalism is nerve-racking, too. What can be done?

Perhaps a solution might be found in the forming of a third bloc between Russia and NATO. This would comprise Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. They would form a defensive alliance, and enter into cooperation pacts with their neighbors, east and west. With more than 135 million inhabitants and a broad economic base, this would be a bloc that Russia would be loath to consider invading. This new bloc could form a free trade area with

the idea of moving toward a common market, providing fledgling economies with a decent-sized market.

The conaggression pact with NATO would engage each in mutual defense if Russia attacked. The pact with Russia would commit each to react in an attack by any NATO member country. Security would thus be improved without antagonizing either of the powerful neighbors. Nervous Russian geopoliticians and military planners should, indeed, be pleased to have this grouping as a buffer and an ally.

FREDERICK STARR WILDMAN, Colebrook, Connecticut.

Hypocrisy All Around

Regarding the Other Comment Item "More Hypocrisy on Bosnia" (Opinion, Jan. 4) from New Straits Times:

Everything that the New Straits Times of Kuala Lumpur says about Western hypocrisy in Bosnia is true. The Western performance in ex-Yugoslavia has been disgraceful. But this commentary fails to mention the promises of the Islamic countries to come to the assistance of their fellow Muslims in Bosnia. There were mighty pronouncements of aid, which encouraged some of us in the Western world, but they never materialized. What happened?

K. W. EMERSON, Brussels.

Everyman's Culture

Regarding "Global Culture: The Paradox of U.S. Dominance" (Opinion, Jan. 5 and 6) by David Rieff:

Mr. Rieff wonders at the paradox of the persistence of American cultural

predominance in the face of relative American economic decline. But just as an outdated conception of national economy masks the reality of the global economy, a narrow fascination with the made-in-America label on cultural products masks the reality of the universal popular values and aspirations upon which the modern world is built.

Just as Everyman buys Japanese cars because they best express universal values attached to superior workmanship at a reasonable price, he admires American popular culture because it best embodies the universal popular values of liberty and equality. Everyman puts up with the provincialism of the made-in-America image for the same reason that the world puts up with the outmoded language and mores of Shakespeare: because the substance is so much more than the image.

No matter what language it is packaged in, a Clint Eastwood film is always about Everyman's earnest dignity in the face of life's absurdity, elite dishonesty and plain human meanness. Whether Everyman actually likes hamburgers or not, at McDonald's it is neat and clean and rich-looking; everything works. Everyman's snout-nosed, squalling brats are welcome, and he doesn't have to dress in clothes he can't afford or doesn't like; everybody is equal. All this is not only a welcome escape from daily life, but a welcome expression of Everyman's personal values and aspirations in an elite-dominated, class-ridden, often deliberately impoverished society.

While it is not surprising that incurable snobs, religious fanatics, aged Chinese Communists, sour ultranationalists and self-interested cultural elites should take up arms against so-called American popular culture, it is surprising that French

Put Care and Compassion Before the Mythical Cures

By David Spiegel

STANFORD, California — The United States does not have a health care system; it has a disease cure system.

The public believes and many doctors behave as if most illnesses were curable. Americans think of the body as if it were a machine with replaceable parts: Defects can be identified, removed and replaced through treatments such as or-

MEANWHILE

gan transplants, drugs and gene therapy. This is rarely the case.

The expectation of cure has led to an explosion of invasive, expensive and often risky interventions that have at best marginal effects on survival.

There has been too much focus on diseases and too little on the people who have the diseases. Most Americans die of chronic and progressive illnesses: heart disease, stroke and cancer. Cure is the exception, not the rule. Compassionate care should help people live with

illness by relieving suffering, managing symptoms and coping with the uncertainty and fear. Several recent studies — of metastatic breast cancer patients, lymphoma and malignant melanoma patients, and patients recovering from heart attacks — have shown that participating in support groups not only improves people's mood and coping skills but may help them live longer. Unfortunately, many inexpensive group interventions are not part of standard treatment. They are offered as adjuncts to medical care. They are not reimbursed by insurance plans, although they cost a small fraction of fully covered invasive procedures.

Moreover, many of these procedures produce only marginally greater benefits than the risks they incur.

Insurance companies pay huge bills for in-patient and surgical procedures regardless of efficacy, whereas little or nothing is paid for time spent helping patients to cope with illness.

Mental health benefits have been singled out for benefit caps in the Clinton health plan. This ignores the complex interaction of mind and body that we are beginning now to understand.

Humane care costs less than high-tech care and is what patients want and need: Americans spent \$12 billion last year out of pocket on alternative medical care.

Depression is three times as common among medical in-patients and twice as common among medical out-patients as in the general population.

Depression and anxiety, in turn, make medically ill people heavier users of medical services. A study in Canada demonstrated that the least well-adjusted medically ill patients cost the health care system 75 percent more than do the best adjusted ones, largely through unnecessary primary care visits, hospital days and laboratory services.

Stress-related symptoms account for about 60 percent of all primary care visits. If comprehensive supportive health services can be provided, costs will fall and care will improve dramatically.

Surgical and other medical procedures have made an enormous difference in people's lives. But the American health care system overvalues procedures at the expense of old-fashioned medical compassion and concern.

Medicine's oldest adage is "to cure rarely, to relieve suffering often and to comfort always." In this century, we have twisted that job description. We need more compassion and counseling and less cutting and testing. The myth of cure is costly in human and financial terms; the price of dashed hopes is high. With a focus on care, many individuals with serious diseases can lead longer, happier and more productive lives.

The writer, a professor of psychiatry at Stanford University School of Medicine, is author of "Living Beyond Limits," about coping with serious illness. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Wronging the Real Right

Such words as "conservative," "rightist," "neo-Nazi" and "skinhead" are often used interchangeably in your pages, as if each of those groups was a variation of the same philosophy. I noticed two examples of this in your Dec. 6 edition. A Page 1 article, "Ex-Communists Triumph in Italy," refers to "neofascists" and other conservatives, indicating an identity between the groups. A Page 2 item, in the World Briefs section, is titled "Rightist Youths Riot in Germany."

The information in the article indicates that these youths might more accurately have been described as a marauding gang of thugs.

Such careless usage results in the tainting of words that once had a positive meaning. Groups that hold reprehensible views and commit heinous acts are equated with people of completely different political views. Ultimately, Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, racist street gangs and Adolf Hitler become proponents of the same ideology.

KENNETH E. BERGMAN, Warsaw.

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SECRET

EC Investigators Are Said to Oppose 3-Way Steel Link

BRUSSELS — The European Commission's merger-inquiry team has proposed vetoing the creation of a joint steel venture by Germany's Mannesmann AG, Vallourec SA of France and Ilva SpA of Italy, commission and industry sources said on Monday.

Karel Van Miert, the competition commissioner, was expected to ask his fellow commissioners to back the veto proposal at a meeting

EU Car Firms to Suggest Post-Protection Policies

BRUSSELS — The European Automobile Manufacturers Association will make recommendations on Tuesday to the European Union and other policy-makers to ensure Europe's car industry remains competitive as barriers to Japanese imports are removed. A spokesman refused to give details but said changes should create a healthy economic climate for the industry.

Meanwhile, Italian car sales slumped 20 percent last year and the market is unlikely to see a pick-up in 1994, according to Ansa, Italy's national auto association.

On Jan. 26, the deadline for a verdict after a four-month inquiry into the venture, the sources said.

If Mr. Van Miert convinces his colleagues to back him, the joint venture would be only the second company alliance vetoed by the commission under European Union merger control rules in effect since 1990.

The venture, called DMV, would be created by the Ilva unit Dalmine SPA, Mannesmann Röhren-Werke AG and the Vallourec unit Valubus SA. It would employ 1,000 people and make seamless, stainless steel tubes used in power stations and in the chemical industry.

A spokesman for Mr. Van Miert said the issue was under discussion and refused to comment further. But the sources said the commission investigators believed the establishment of DMV would restrict competition in Europe.

There were "severe differences of opinion and fact-finding" between the commission staff and the companies involved in DMV, one industry source said.

In late 1991, the commission invoked its veto powers under the merger rules to prevent Aerospaciale of France and Alenia SpA of Italy taking over the De Havilland commuter aircraft division of Boeing Co.

Bill for Banesto Goes Up and Up Bank Reportedly Needs as Much as \$4.8 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The amount of money needed to restore Banco Español de Crédito SA to health could be between 600 billion and 700 billion pesetas (\$4.1 billion and \$4.8 billion), according to analysts and media reports.

The Bank of Spain's initial estimate was that Banesto needed 500 billion pesetas to rebuild a balance sheet that was stuffed with assets that now appear to be much less valuable than claimed by the ousted management. But as the investigation into Banesto's finances goes deeper, the volume of doubtful loans and levels of risks has been indicated by media reports to be much higher than thought. Additional problems could arise as the foreign subsidiaries of the bank are taken into account, the reports said.

El País newspaper said, however, that the Deposit Guarantee Fund would be in a position to help by buying about 120 billion pesetas worth of doubtful loans from the bank. All Spanish banks contribute to the fund.

Analysts said they are still unclear about what the bank's future will be. But they said comments by the new chairman, Alfredo Sáenz, that he will maintain the "essence and unity" of the bank may mean that Banesto will not be taken over by another Spanish bank.

They said chances are high that the restructuring plan will include a cut in the par value of the bank's shares, which have been suspended on the Madrid exchange since the Bank of Spain took control of Banesto on Dec. 28.

Spain's Association for the Defense of Shareholders, representing the Banesto stockholders, said Monday that it had filed a civil suit over the weekend against the bank's auditors, Price Waterhouse, for alleged negligence in reviewing the bank's accounts.

Still, analysts said, the amount of the cut in the shares' value will likely be limited, given the negative effect on the bank's 270,000 shareholders, who include foreign investors and the bank's own clients and employees.

Press reports say almost 60 percent of all the share issues in the first portion of the capital increase carried out by Banesto in early 1993 were bought by the bank's own clients with loans from the bank itself.

After meetings Monday with Mr. Sáenz, union leaders said the new chairman had

The restructuring plan is expected by mid-February.

agreed to limit layoffs. They said he expects to have finished scrutinizing the balance sheet by the end of January and to have drafted the restructuring plan by mid-February.

A different view of the Banesto intervention story may be given on Tuesday when the former chairman, Mario Conde, holds a meeting with reporters.

Mr. Conde is expected to be against any lowering in the value of Banesto's shares; he owns between 4 and 5 percent of them.

José María Amusatagui, chairman of Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA, said in an interview published over the weekend in El País, that he, too, was against any lowering of the value of Banesto shares.

BCH loaned Mr. Conde 7 billion pesetas in mid-1993 to invest in the Banesto capital increase, using the shares and Mr. Conde's personal wealth as collateral.

Details of the Bank of Spain report on why it took control of Banesto, published in El País, show the extent to which the Banesto balance sheet deteriorated from the end of 1992 to the end of 1993.

Figures for 1992 show that nonperforming loans stood at an estimated 120 billion pesetas, but by the latest inspection in 1993 the figure has risen to close to 340 billion. This lifted the need for provisions on bad debts to 145 billion pesetas against 53 billion in 1992.

The figures are the result of an investigation into all outstanding loans above 250 million pesetas, and the bad debt total is expected to rise considerably once an investigation into the loans below 250 million is completed, El País said.

It also said the bank's pension fund has deepening problems. About 66 billion pesetas are needed to bring its pension coverage up to regulated standards, the report said.

An expected revaluation of Banesto's assets will reduce the value of the bank's industrial assets by about 120 billion pesetas, which would lead to a book loss of 81 billion pesetas, the report said.

One of Banesto's associate companies, the insurer La Unión & El Fenix SA, resumed trading Monday in Madrid after an 11-day suspension.

Regulators decided to allow trading again after Unión & Fenix's caretaker management agreed last week to revise its 400 million peseta 1992 profit to a 12 billion-peseta loss.

But investors' skepticism about the company's future dragged Unión & Fenix's shares down 15 percent to 1,790 pesetas, the maximum change allowed in one day.

(AFX, Reuters, AP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	424.42	424.02	+0.09
Brussels	Stock Index	7,662.47	7,667.00	-0.06
Frankfurt	DAX	2,233.79	2,211.64	+1.00
Frankfurt	FAZ	846.51	837.01	+1.13
Helsinki	HEX	1,724.25	1,698.26	+1.53
London	Financial Times 30	2,515.10	2,517.69	-0.10
London	FTSE 100	3,440.60	3,446.00	-0.16
Madrid	General Index	328.16	323.32	+1.50
Milan	MIB	944.00	957.00	-1.36
Paris	CAC 40	2,317.25	2,307.55	+0.42
Stockholm	Affarsvaerden	1,725.22	1,706.88	+1.07
Vienna	Stock Index	494.79	489.64	+1.05
Zurich	SBS	1,038.97	1,045.80	-0.65

Sources: Reuters, AFX

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Air Afrique is to get a capital injection of 18 billion CFA francs (\$59 million), after leaders of the 11 African countries that own stakes in the troubled carrier approved a rescue plan.
- IG Farbenindustrie in Abwicklung, a shell company handling the liquidation of the notorious World War II chemicals cartel, has no legal claim to assets in Eastern Germany that were expropriated by the Soviet Union after the war, the federal administrative court in Berlin ruled.
- Roche Holding AG, the Swiss pharmaceuticals company, said consolidated sales rose 10 percent to 14.3 billion francs (\$9.8 billion) in 1993.
- Crédit Lyonnais is to offer one-third of the capital in its Union des Assurances Fédérales subsidiary at a price of 520 francs (\$68.40) a share.
- French consumer prices fell by 0.1 percent in December, making the inflation rate 2.1 percent for all of 1993.
- Ladbroke Group PLC said it would participate in a consortium with MAI PLC to bid for the license to run Britain's national lottery.
- Britain's merchandise trade deficit shrank to £580 million (\$867 million) in October from \$1.09 billion in September.
- Tomkins PLC almost doubled its pretax profit in the six months to Oct. 31, to £93.8 million.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFX

Firm Rebuilding Beirut Raises \$850 Million

Reuters

BEIRUT — The company that will rebuild war-shattered central Beirut said on Monday it had raised more than \$850 million in Lebanon's first corporate flotation since civil war ended in 1990.

Speaking after the closure of Lebanon's biggest share offer, the head of the \$1.8 billion Lebanese Company for the Development & Reconstruction of Beirut Central District, known as Solidere, said it had easily exceeded its \$650 million target.

"We are still counting and we are over \$850 million," said Nasser Chamas, head of Solidere's board of founders. How-

ever, he said he did not expect the total to reach \$1 billion.

Mr. Chamas said the offer, which was open to Lebanese and non-Lebanese Arab investors, attracted more than 15,000 investors, and the majority of shares were purchased by Lebanese.

"We think it's a really excellent result. It's better than we expected, especially in terms of the number of people that have subscribed," Mr. Chamas said.

The issue was one of the biggest corporate flotations ever made in the Middle East.

Trading in Solidere shares is expected to start next month.

Lufthansa Board Plans Talks on Pension Fund

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG's supervisory board will meet Jan. 31 to discuss the restructuring of the government-controlled airline and ways to resolve a stalemate over Lufthansa's pension fund, its chief spokesman, Josef Grendell, said Monday.

He said Lufthansa would probably have to pay 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$574.8 million) or more to the government employee pension fund VBL after the proposed establishment of nine operating units as independent profit centers and the privatization of the government's Lufthansa stake.

Mr. Grendell said the board's discussion would focus on a restructuring plan to transform Lufthansa into a holding company with five central divisions and

management board members, rather than six at present.

Subsidiaries such as Lufthansa Service Gesellschaft or Condor would each be led by a general manager and would create a sub-

structure of nine independent units within the holding group, he said.

But Mr. Grendell said that implementation of the restructuring plan as well as Lufthansa's privatization efforts would be blocked if

the company, unions and federal government did not reach agreement on Lufthansa's payments to the pension fund.

Mr. Grendell said the nine operating units would have to set up their own pension plans, which would require Lufthansa to reimburse the VBL fund. Substantial payments to VBL would also have to be made to privatize Lufthansa, Mr. Grendell said.

He declined to specify the amount but said 1 billion DM was "perhaps" the minimum.

(AFX, Reuters)

■ Growth in Traffic Eases

The International Air Transport Association reported Monday that growth in passenger traffic had slowed in November, while freight volume continued to rise, Reuters reported from Geneva.

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NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	Close	Open
A												
120	110	100	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	18	110	100	105	105	105	105
130	120	110	Amgen	1.50	4.5	20	120	110	115	115	115	115
140	130	120	Boeing	1.80	4.2	22	130	120	125	125	125	125
150	140	130	Chrysler	2.00	4.0	24	140	130	135	135	135	135
160	150	140	Eastman	2.20	3.8	26	150	140	145	145	145	145
170	160	150	Genentech	2.40	3.6	28	160	150	155	155	155	155
180	170	160	Johnson	2.60	3.4	30	170	160	165	165	165	165
190	180	170	Merck	2.80	3.2	32	180	170	175	175	175	175
200	190	180	Pfizer	3.00	3.0	34	190	180	185	185	185	185
210	200	190	Schering	3.20	2.8	36	200	190	195	195	195	195
220	210	200	Schwarz	3.40	2.6	38	210	200	205	205	205	205
230	220	210	Schwarz	3.60	2.4	40	220	210	215	215	215	215
240	230	220	Schwarz	3.80	2.2	42	230	220	225	225	225	225
250	240	230	Schwarz	4.00	2.0	44	240	230	235	235	235	235
260	250	240	Schwarz	4.20	1.8	46	250	240	245	245	245	245
270	260	250	Schwarz	4.40	1.6	48	260	250	255	255	255	255
280	270	260	Schwarz	4.60	1.4	50	270	260	265	265	265	265
290	280	270	Schwarz	4.80	1.2	52	280	270	275	275	275	275
300	290	280	Schwarz	5.00	1.0	54	290	280	285	285	285	285
310	300	290	Schwarz	5.20	0.8	56	300	290	295	295	295	295
320	310	300	Schwarz	5.40	0.6	58	310	300	305	305	305	305
330	320	310	Schwarz	5.60	0.4	60	320	310	315	315	315	315
340	330	320	Schwarz	5.80	0.2	62	330	320	325	325	325	325
350	340	330	Schwarz	6.00	0.0	64	340	330	335	335	335	335
360	350	340	Schwarz	6.20	0.0	66	350	340	345	345	345	345
370	360	350	Schwarz	6.40	0.0	68	360	350	355	355	355	355
380	370	360	Schwarz	6.60	0.0	70	370	360	365	365	365	365
390	380	370	Schwarz	6.80	0.0	72	380	370	375	375	375	375
400	390	380	Schwarz	7.00	0.0	74	390	380	385	385	385	385
410	400	390	Schwarz	7.20	0.0	76	400	390	395	395	395	395
420	410	400	Schwarz	7.40	0.0	78	410	400	405	405	405	405
430	420	410	Schwarz	7.60	0.0	80	420	410	415	415	415	415
440	430	420	Schwarz	7.80	0.0	82	430	420	425	425	425	425
450	440	430	Schwarz	8.00	0.0	84	440	430	435	435	435	435
460	450	440	Schwarz	8.20	0.0	86	450	440	445	445	445	445
470	460	450	Schwarz	8.40	0.0	88	460	450	455	455	455	455
480	470	460	Schwarz	8.60	0.0	90	470	460	465	465	465	465
490	480	470	Schwarz	8.80	0.0	92	480	470	475	475	475	475
500	490	480	Schwarz	9.00	0.0	94	490	480	485	485	485	485
510	500	490	Schwarz	9.20	0.0	96	500	490	495	495	495	495
520	510	500	Schwarz	9.40	0.0	98	510	500	505	505	505	505
530	520	510	Schwarz	9.60	0.0	100	520	510	515	515	515	515
540	530	520	Schwarz	9.80	0.0	102	530	520	525	525	525	525
550	540	530	Schwarz	10.00	0.0	104	540	530	535	535	535	535
560	550	540	Schwarz	10.20	0.0	106	550	540	545	545	545	545
570	560	550	Schwarz	10.40	0.0	108	560	550	555	555	555	555
580	570	560	Schwarz	10.60	0.0	110	570	560	565	565	565	565
590	580	570	Schwarz	10.80	0.0	112	580	570	575	575	575	575
600	590	580	Schwarz	11.00	0.0	114	590	580	585	585	585	585
610	600	590	Schwarz	11.20	0.0	116	600	590	595	595	595	595
620	610	600	Schwarz	11.40	0.0	118	610	600	605	605	605	605
630	620	610	Schwarz	11.60	0.0	120	620	610	615	615	615	615
640	630	620	Schwarz	11.80	0.0	122	630	620	625	625	625	625
650	640	630	Schwarz	12.00	0.0	124	640	630	635	635	635	635
660	650	640	Schwarz	12.20	0.0	126	650	640	645	645	645	645
670	660	650	Schwarz	12.40	0.0	128	660	650	655	655	655	655
680	670	660	Schwarz	12.60	0.0	130	670	660	665	665	665	665
690	680	670	Schwarz	12.80	0.0	132	680	670	675	675	675	675
700	690	680	Schwarz	13.00	0.0	134	690	680	685	685	685	685
710	700	690	Schwarz	13.20	0.0	136	700	690	695	695	695	695
720	710	700	Schwarz	13.40	0.0	138	710	700	705	705	705	705
730	720	710	Schwarz	13.60	0.0	140	720	710	715	715	715	715
740	730	720	Schwarz	13.80	0.0	142	730	720	725	725	725	725
750	740	730	Schwarz	14.00	0.0	144	740	730	735	735	735	735
760	750	740	Schwarz	14.20	0.0	146	750	740	745	745	745	745
770	760	750	Schwarz	14.40	0.0	148	760	750	755	755	755	755
780	770	760	Schwarz	14.60	0.0	150	770	760	765	765	765	765
790	780	770	Schwarz	14.80	0.0	152	780	770	775	775	775	775
800	790	780	Schwarz	15.00	0.0	154	790	780	785	785	785	785
810	800	790	Schwarz	15.20	0.0	156	800	790	795	795	795	795
820	810	800	Schwarz	15.40	0.0	158	810	800	805	805	805	805
830	820	810	Schwarz	15.60	0.0	160	820	810	815	815	815	815
840	830	820	Schwarz	15.80	0.0	162	830	820	825	825	825	825
850	840	830	Schwarz	16.00	0.0	164	840	830	835	835	835	835
860	850	840	Schwarz	16.20	0.0	166	850	840	845	845	845	845
870	860	850	Schwarz	16.40	0.0	168	860	850	855	855	855	855
880	870	860	Schwarz	16.60	0.0	170	870	860	865	865	865	865
890	880	870	Schwarz	16.80	0.0	172	880	870	875	875	875	875
900	890	880	Schwarz	17.00	0.0	174	890	880	885	885	885	885
910	900	890	Schwarz	17.20	0.0	176	900	890	895	895	895	895
920	910	900	Schwarz	17.40	0.0	178	910	900	905	905	905	905
930	920	910	Schwarz	17.60	0.0	180	920	910	915	915	915	915
940	930	920	Schwarz	17.80	0.0	182	930	920	925	925	925	925
950	940	930	Schwarz	18.00	0.0	184	940	930	935	935	935	935
960	950	940	Schwarz	18.20	0.0	186	950	940	945	945	945	945
970	960	950	Schwarz	18.40	0.0	188	960	950	955	955	955	955
980	970	960	Schwarz	18.60	0.0	190	970	960	965	965	965	965
990	980	970	Schwarz	18.80	0.0	192	980	970	975	975	975	975
1000	990	980	Schwarz	19.00	0.0	194	990	980	985	985	985	985

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the worldwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not include late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Open Div Yld P/E Ratio High Low Last

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Div	Yld	P/E Ratio	High	Low	Last
IBM Corp.	110.00	105.00	108.00	3.00	2.8%	15.0	110.00	105.00	108.00
Microsoft Corp.	65.00	60.00	62.00	0.00	0.0%	18.0	65.00	60.00	62.00
Apple Computer Inc.	45.00	40.00	42.00	0.00	0.0%	20.0	45.00	40.00	42.00
Oracle Corp.	35.00	30.00	32.00	0.00	0.0%	22.0	35.00	30.00	32.00
Sun Microsystems Inc.	25.00	20.00	22.00	0.00	0.0%	25.0	25.00	20.00	22.00
Novell Inc.	15.00	10.00	12.00	0.00	0.0%	28.0	15.00	10.00	12.00
Lotus Development Corp.	10.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	0.0%	30.0	10.00	8.00	9.00
Intuit Inc.	8.00	6.00	7.00	0.00	0.0%	32.0	8.00	6.00	7.00
Visa U.S.A. Inc.	6.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.0%	35.0	6.00	4.00	5.00
MasterCard Int'l Inc.	5.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.0%	38.0	5.00	3.00	4.00
Discover Int'l Group Inc.	4.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.0%	40.0	4.00	2.00	3.00
Amex Co.	3.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.0%	42.0	3.00	1.00	2.00
Paycom Software Inc.	2.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	0.0%	45.0	2.00	1.00	1.50
Worldpay Inc.	1.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.0%	48.0	1.50	0.50	1.00
First Data Corp.	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.0%	50.0	1.00	0.50	0.75
VeriFone Int'l Inc.	0.80	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.0%	52.0	0.80	0.40	0.60
Worldnet Int'l Inc.	0.60	0.30	0.45	0.00	0.0%	55.0	0.60	0.30	0.45
NetScout Inc.	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.0%	58.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
NetScout Int'l Inc.	0.30	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.0%	60.0	0.30	0.15	0.22
NetScout Corp.	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.0%	62.0	0.20	0.10	0.15
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.15	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.0%	65.0	0.15	0.08	0.12
NetScout Corp.	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.0%	68.0	0.10	0.05	0.08
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.0%	70.0	0.08	0.04	0.06
NetScout Corp.	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.0%	72.0	0.06	0.03	0.04
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.0%	75.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
NetScout Corp.	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.0%	78.0	0.03	0.01	0.02
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	80.0	0.02	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	82.0	0.01	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	85.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	88.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	90.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	92.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	95.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	98.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

IBM Corp.	108.00	105.00	108.00	3.00	2.8%	15.0	110.00	105.00	108.00
Microsoft Corp.	62.00	60.00	62.00	0.00	0.0%	18.0	65.00	60.00	62.00
Apple Computer Inc.	42.00	40.00	42.00	0.00	0.0%	20.0	45.00	40.00	42.00
Oracle Corp.	32.00	30.00	32.00	0.00	0.0%	22.0	35.00	30.00	32.00
Sun Microsystems Inc.	22.00	20.00	22.00	0.00	0.0%	25.0	25.00	20.00	22.00
Novell Inc.	12.00	10.00	12.00	0.00	0.0%	28.0	15.00	10.00	12.00
Lotus Development Corp.	9.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	0.0%	30.0	10.00	8.00	9.00
Intuit Inc.	7.00	6.00	7.00	0.00	0.0%	32.0	8.00	6.00	7.00
Visa U.S.A. Inc.	5.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.0%	35.0	6.00	4.00	5.00
MasterCard Int'l Inc.	4.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.0%	38.0	5.00	3.00	4.00
Discover Int'l Group Inc.	3.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.0%	40.0	4.00	2.00	3.00
Amex Co.	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.0%	42.0	3.00	1.00	2.00
Paycom Software Inc.	1.50	0.50	1.50	0.00	0.0%	45.0	2.00	0.50	1.50
Worldpay Inc.	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.0%	48.0	1.50	0.50	1.00
VeriFone Int'l Inc.	0.60	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.0%	52.0	0.80	0.40	0.60
Worldnet Int'l Inc.	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00	0.0%	55.0	0.60	0.30	0.45
NetScout Inc.	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.0%	58.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
NetScout Int'l Inc.	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.0%	60.0	0.30	0.15	0.22
NetScout Corp.	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.0%	62.0	0.20	0.10	0.15
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.0%	65.0	0.15	0.08	0.12
NetScout Corp.	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.0%	68.0	0.10	0.05	0.08
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.0%	70.0	0.08	0.04	0.06
NetScout Corp.	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.0%	72.0	0.06	0.03	0.04
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.0%	75.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
NetScout Corp.	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.0%	78.0	0.03	0.01	0.02
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	80.0	0.02	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	82.0	0.01	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	85.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	88.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	90.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	92.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	95.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	98.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

IBM Corp.	108.00	105.00	108.00	3.00	2.8%	15.0	110.00	105.00	108.00
Microsoft Corp.	62.00	60.00	62.00	0.00	0.0%	18.0	65.00	60.00	62.00
Apple Computer Inc.	42.00	40.00	42.00	0.00	0.0%	20.0	45.00	40.00	42.00
Oracle Corp.	32.00	30.00	32.00	0.00	0.0%	22.0	35.00	30.00	32.00
Sun Microsystems Inc.	22.00	20.00	22.00	0.00	0.0%	25.0	25.00	20.00	22.00
Novell Inc.	12.00	10.00	12.00	0.00	0.0%	28.0	15.00	10.00	12.00
Lotus Development Corp.	9.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	0.0%	30.0	10.00	8.00	9.00
Intuit Inc.	7.00	6.00	7.00	0.00	0.0%	32.0	8.00	6.00	7.00
Visa U.S.A. Inc.	5.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.0%	35.0	6.00	4.00	5.00
MasterCard Int'l Inc.	4.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.0%	38.0	5.00	3.00	4.00
Discover Int'l Group Inc.	3.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.0%	40.0	4.00	2.00	3.00
Amex Co.	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.0%	42.0	3.00	1.00	2.00
Paycom Software Inc.	1.50	0.50	1.50	0.00	0.0%	45.0	2.00	0.50	1.50
Worldpay Inc.	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.0%	48.0	1.50	0.50	1.00
VeriFone Int'l Inc.	0.60	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.0%	52.0	0.80	0.40	0.60
Worldnet Int'l Inc.	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00	0.0%	55.0	0.60	0.30	0.45
NetScout Inc.	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.0%	58.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
NetScout Int'l Inc.	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.0%	60.0	0.30	0.15	0.22
NetScout Corp.	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.0%	62.0	0.20	0.10	0.15
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.0%	65.0	0.15	0.08	0.12
NetScout Corp.	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.0%	68.0	0.10	0.05	0.08
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.0%	70.0	0.08	0.04	0.06
NetScout Corp.	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.0%	72.0	0.06	0.03	0.04
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.0%	75.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
NetScout Corp.	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.0%	78.0	0.03	0.01	0.02
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	80.0	0.02	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	82.0	0.01	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	85.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	88.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	90.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	92.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	95.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	98.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

IBM Corp.	108.00	105.00	108.00	3.00	2.8%	15.0	110.00	105.00	108.00
Microsoft Corp.	62.00	60.00	62.00	0.00	0.0%	18.0	65.00	60.00	62.00
Apple Computer Inc.	42.00	40.00	42.00	0.00	0.0%	20.0	45.00	40.00	42.00
Oracle Corp.	32.00	30.00	32.00	0.00	0.0%	22.0	35.00	30.00	32.00
Sun Microsystems Inc.	22.00	20.00	22.00	0.00	0.0%	25.0	25.00	20.00	22.00
Novell Inc.	12.00	10.00	12.00	0.00	0.0%	28.0	15.00	10.00	12.00
Lotus Development Corp.	9.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	0.0%	30.0	10.00	8.00	9.00
Intuit Inc.	7.00	6.00	7.00	0.00	0.0%	32.0	8.00	6.00	7.00
Visa U.S.A. Inc.	5.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.0%	35.0	6.00	4.00	5.00
MasterCard Int'l Inc.	4.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.0%	38.0	5.00	3.00	4.00
Discover Int'l Group Inc.	3.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.0%	40.0	4.00	2.00	3.00
Amex Co.	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.0%	42.0	3.00	1.00	2.00
Paycom Software Inc.	1.50	0.50	1.50	0.00	0.0%	45.0	2.00	0.50	1.50
Worldpay Inc.	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.0%	48.0	1.50	0.50	1.00
VeriFone Int'l Inc.	0.60	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.0%	52.0	0.80	0.40	0.60
Worldnet Int'l Inc.	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00	0.0%	55.0	0.60	0.30	0.45
NetScout Inc.	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.0%	58.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
NetScout Int'l Inc.	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.0%	60.0	0.30	0.15	0.22
NetScout Corp.	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.0%	62.0	0.20	0.10	0.15
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.0%	65.0	0.15	0.08	0.12
NetScout Corp.	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.0%	68.0	0.10	0.05	0.08
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.0%	70.0	0.08	0.04	0.06
NetScout Corp.	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.0%	72.0	0.06	0.03	0.04
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.0%	75.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
NetScout Corp.	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.0%	78.0	0.03	0.01	0.02
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	80.0	0.02	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	82.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	85.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	88.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	90.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	92.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	95.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	98.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
NetScout Int'l Corp.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0%	100.0	0.01	0.01	0.01

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Div, Yld, PE, 1993 High, 1993 Low, 1993 Close, 1993 Open, 1993 High, 1993 Low, 1993 Close, 1993 Open. Rows include various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

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Nigeria Fixes Naira, Abandons Reforms

ABUJA, Nigeria — Nigeria fixed the exchange rate of its currency, the naira, at 22 to the U.S. dollar on Monday, effectively abandoning market reforms of the last seven years.

The country's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, announced the move in his 1994 budget speech broadcast from the capital, Abuja. He also announced rules that effectively stop the free flow of imports.

"Government will actively monitor this decision," General Abacha said of the currency move. He said it was taken "to create a favorable atmosphere for economic revival."

Nigeria, under the previous military regime of General Ibrahim Babangida, introduced a structural adjustment program in September 1986, with backing from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The reform sent the value of the naira tumbling from parity at the time with the dollar.

General Abacha's announcement Monday fixes the naira at its current official rate of 22 to the dollar. It has been trading at around 48, however, at free-market rates.

General Abacha said all foreign-exchange offices would become agents of the Central Bank of Nigeria. "As such they are to henceforth sell foreign exchange at the rate prescribed by the CBN," he said.

The foreign-exchange offices, he added, "must therefore not sell foreign to finance imports nor should they sell more than \$2,500 or equivalent to any one customer."

General Abacha, who seized power Nov. 17, when the civilian installed by General Babangida to complete a return to civil rule program resigned, also announced several tough measures reversing the key policies of the previous regimes.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics. The table is organized into sections: INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, and a list of fund managers.

Chrysler, Ford Inch Forward In Japan Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Car sales in Japan by Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. surged in 1993, but General Motors Corp.'s sales fell, according to data released Monday.

Despite the gains by Ford and Chrysler, the American Big Three still accounted for only 0.6 percent of car sales in Japan, or fewer than 20,000 vehicles in a market of more than 3.4 million.

Germany continued to be the most popular source of imported vehicles, with sales totaling 98,177, though that number was down 6.5 percent from 1992.

Chrysler's sales in Japan more than tripled, to 5,692 cars, in 1993; Ford's grew 50 percent, to 5,111.

"Foreign carmakers posted gains in 1993 due to the introduction of new models and right-hand drive vehicles, as well as price cuts," said Kimihiko Ono of the Japan Automobile Importers Association.

Chrysler also benefited from a boom in sales of recreational vehicles, he said.

But primarily, he said, Chrysler's sales increase resulted from hearing advice from Honda to reduce its retail prices and introduce right-hand-drive cars. American and other foreign cars have been difficult to sell in Japan, in part because Japanese motorists drive on the left.

General Motors sold 6.2 percent fewer cars in Japan, a total of 8,525, in 1993, although its sales have posted gains since August after GM cut prices.

The increase in car sales for all foreign makers was 7.5 percent from a year earlier, to 195,090 in 1993. Including trucks and buses, sales in Japan of foreign vehicles rose 9.1 percent, to 201,481.

Japanese automakers, hit by poor consumer demand, saw domestic car sales slump 6.9 percent, to 3,430,000, in 1993, the third consecutive year-on-year decline.

Sales of German-made cars fell 6.7 percent from a year earlier, to 97,684 in 1993.

Chrysler introduced a right-hand-drive Cherokee in January 1993, becoming the first of the American Big Three to offer a right-hand-drive car in Japan.

Chrysler also began selling its Cherokee Sports 1 model in December for 2,998,000 yen (\$26,660), making it the first foreign recreational vehicle to be sold for less than 3 million yen.

Chrysler also plans to introduce its LH model in Japan, with a sales target of 10,000 cars in 1994.

The Japanese automakers Honda Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Co., meanwhile, reported increased sales in Japan of cars imported from their American subsidiaries.

Honda sold 26,880 U.S.-made cars in 1993, up 35.5 percent, and Toyota sold 7,953 cars, more than triple its year-earlier total. Most of the American-made cars were station wagons. (Reuters, AP)

Trade Talks to Resume — Japan and the United States will resume talks Tuesday aimed at increasing Japan's trade surplus, according to American-made auto parts to try to cut Japan's trade surplus, according to Japanese government officials.

It would be the fourth time the two sides had met to discuss the issue under a framework accord reached in July by President Bill Clinton and former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Panting at Taiwan's Door Foreigners Eager for a New Asia Play

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — With other Asian stock markets apparently taking a breather, Taiwan is attracting attention from international investors eager to enter a truly large off-limits to them.

A few months ago it was one of the worst-performing markets in the world over a three-year period, but Taipei's volatile stock exchange has gained roughly 35 percent in the past month while neighboring markets have cooled. Still, the benchmark Weighted Price Index, which closed down 31.32 points at 6,343.83 Monday, remains about 50 percent off the all-time high hit in February 1990.

No one seriously predicts a quick return to the heights attained four years ago when stock frenzy led workers to quit their jobs to play the market full time and underground securities markets went spinning out of control.

Indeed, Taiwan's Central Bank of China on Monday clamped down on liquidity in the financial system, sending short-term interest rates soaring, in an effort to cool the latest bout of stock speculation, Reuters reported.

But in the long term, monetary policy is expected to remain reasonably loose. This, along with political stability, signs of cautiously improving ties with China, and the promise of a relaxation on foreign stock ownership limits, has rekindled fond memories for local investors who dominate the market. These factors have also created a tempting target for foreign fund managers searching for a Asia's next hot exchange.

"In this case a small group of foreign investors' optimism about the market has caused a domino effect," said Patrick

Chim, assistant manager of Kwang Hua Securities Investment & Trust Co.

Despite government pronouncements that Taiwan wants to liberalize financial markets, the Taipei stock market remains largely closed to foreigners and dominated

by many have yet to be processed. Brokers accuse the central bank of stalling to relieve pressure on a slightly appreciating Taiwan dollar and growing money supply.

Although foreign investment accounts for at most 3 percent of market capitalization, international interest lifted regional stock markets in 1993, explaining why expectations of foreign cash alone prodded Taipei market's early rise.

Now, while many foreign institutions remain stuck on the sidelines, the momentum they helped create has carried forward without them.

Local investors are reportedly pouring their savings into the market. Others are borrowing from unofficial lenders to participate in the rally.

A month ago, the talk was all about 6,000 being a real possibility. The number people now have in their minds is 8,000," said Peter Kura, Barings Securities' chief representative in Taipei. "These markets do have more extended booms than other places; there are not many natural sellers in the market."

How far then can Taiwan's market rise?

Analysts say local institutional investors, most of whom were bearish on the market's prospects last year, are switching from cash to equities. At the same time, large numbers of fixed deposits are maturing at a time of lower interest rates.

"I'm sure the government doesn't want to see it become as big a casino as it was in late 1989, early 1990," said Timothy Moe, research head at Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd. "But Taiwan may still have a little more to go."

Applications totaling more than \$5 billion have been received from foreign investors,

ed by individual investors. The market's psychology tends to be insular, mercenary and occasionally a mystery to analysts struggling to find explanations for sharp day-to-day price movements.

Under government regulations, a total of \$5 billion in foreign capital may be brought into Taiwan for investment in local securities. Permission to do so must be gained from the central bank, which must decide with market regulators, the Securities and Exchange Commission, about the pace of the opening.

Stability of the Taiwan dollar, with its great bearing on export prices, is paramount to the central bank. The Securities and Exchange Commission's priorities are different: speeding Taiwan's overall capital markets development and liberalization.

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H.K. Market Is Called Too Big to Manipulate

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong stock exchange is achieving record volume and has become too big to be easily manipulated, its chief executive said on Monday.

The executive, Paul Chow, acknowledged having "heard talk" of attempts to influence the market. That was an apparent reference to speculation that China has the financial strength to manipulate the Hang Seng index of leading Hong Kong shares behind the scenes ahead of 1997, when the colony is to come under Chinese sovereignty.

But Mr. Chow asserted that it had become extremely difficult for any one person or organization to dictate the market's course.

"I wonder if anyone can move this market," he said.

Volume last Thursday touched a record 15.2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.97 billion), reflecting an influx of foreign funds. That is almost three times the daily average last year.

Volume on Monday was 10.8 billion dollars. The Hang Seng rose 365.46, ending at 11,366.94.

Mr. Chow, noting that Hong Kong's market capitalization stood at about 15 percent behind Paris and Frankfurt, forecast that it would within three to five years overtake the Continental European markets to become the world's fourth-biggest.

He attributed the upsurge in foreign interest to the arrival this past year of the first six Chinese state companies to list directly in Hong Kong.

But over the same period, many brokers have suspected China, through its many business interests in Hong Kong, of placing big sell orders to force down the market and embarrass Governor Chris Patten.

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Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
12000	2500	21000		
11000	2400	20000		
10000	2300	19000		
9000	2200	18000		
8000	2100	17000		
7000	2000	16000		
6000	1900	15000		
5000	1800	14000		
4000	1700	13000		
3000	1600	12000		
2000	1500	11000		
1000	1400	10000		
0	1300	9000		
1989	1989	1989		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,366.94	11,001.40	+3.32
Singapore	Straits Times	2,424.36	2,366.40	+2.45
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,184.80	2,183.00	+0.08
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,443.44	18,124.00	+1.76
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,206.75	1,190.73	+1.35
Bangkok	SET	1,545.28	1,575.43	-1.91
Seoul	Composite Stock	873.04	890.01	-1.91
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,343.83	6,375.15	-0.49
Manila	Composite	3,089.39	3,158.56	-2.22
Jakarta	Stock Index	Closed	607.69	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,251.52	2,278.88	-1.20
Bombay	National Index	1,823.09	1,750.53	+4.14

Very briefly:

- India said it had given Pizza Hut International, a unit of PepsiCo Inc., permission to set up pizza restaurants across the country. The chain is expected to invest about \$40 million over a period of seven years to establish at least 30 restaurants, a government official said.
- Japan said it would inaugurate a program next week to open large public-works projects to foreign contractors.
- The Philippines opened talks with the International Monetary Fund on a new economic program and President Fidel V. Ramos said the country was in a better position to negotiate a deal due to an improving economy.
- China Southern Airways and China Eastern Airways are waiting for a government decision that would allow them to list their shares on U.S. stock exchanges.
- Iijin Group, a South Korean synthetic diamond producer, vowed to fight until it overturned a U.S. court ruling ordering it to stop production for seven years. The court ordered the ban on grounds that the company had stolen its technology from General Electric Co.
- Kazakhstan, whose oil and mineral wealth has lured a growing number of international businesses, hopes to receive about \$1 billion in Western loans in 1994. Prime Minister Sergei A. Tereshchenko was quoted as saying.

Steelmakers In Japan Face Rising Losses

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese steelmakers will post record losses for their current financial year, but the worst is still to come as demand from the automotive and electronics industries slides, analysts said Monday.

Nomura Research Institute predicted the five biggest steelmakers would post combined current losses of 216 billion yen (\$1.92 billion) for the year ending March 31, said, losses totaling 295 billion yen in the following year.

"Their results in 1993-94 will be the worst in history, and next year will be worse still," Hiroyuki Suzuki, a steel-industry analyst for Nomura, said.

Crude steel output will fall to 91 million metric tons in the year ending March 1994 from 97 million this year, according to Daiwa Institute of Research.

Sri Lankan Company Returns to Its Roots

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Established 125 years ago by two Scots as a trading house when Sri Lanka was a British colony, Aitken Spence & Co. has become one of the country's top blue-chip conglomerates.

The company, which was hard-hit by the nationalization of swathes of its business in the early 1970s, is enjoying a return to such sectors as plantations and insurance.

"It's a bit of pleasure getting back into old businesses we began life with," said Michael Mack, the company's 61-year-old chairman, who joined Aitken Spence in 1953 as its first Sri Lankan trustee.

In the intervening decades after the nationalization, Aitken Spence built up a major share of the island's tourist industry through its travel agency and hotel businesses. It is also a leader in cargo handling. "We're No. 1 or 2 in the tourist sector, and we aim to maintain that position," Mr. Mack said.

He said investment funds based in Britain, the United States and Hong Kong had acquired between 35 and 40 percent of the company since it went public in 1983.

Foreigners like the company because it provides good returns, is in growth businesses and takes in a large part of its revenue in foreign

currency, providing a hedge against the rupee's depreciation, Mr. Mack said.

Aitken Spence earned net profit of 137 million rupees (\$2.9 million) in the year ended March 31, 1993, and earnings per share rose 22 percent to 19.18 rupees.

Revenue was more than 2 billion rupees, and 1.5 billion rupees of that came in foreign currency, an advance of 29 percent from a year earlier.

The company's effective income tax rate is relatively low at 20 percent because of its policy of concentrating on sectors that attract tax incentives, said Asia Stock Brokers (Pvt.) Ltd. in a recent report. Sri Lanka's basic corporate tax rate will be cut to 35 percent from 40 percent in April.

The company began business in 1868 in the southern port of Galle. It imported rice and coal, and exported gems, hides, coffee and the local liquor, arrack.

It set up a branch in Colombo with the development of the Colombo harbor a few years later and acquired shipping and insurance agencies and plantations to become an agency house typical of the time.

The Scottish families that founded the company severed connections in 1971, when ownership was taken over by Sri Lankans.

Today, Aitken Spence is a conglomerate with 32 subsidiaries employing more than 7,000 people in five sectors — tourism, cargo handling, manufacturing, services and real estate development.

Aitken Spence has a reputation for cautious growth, careful deliberation and a knack for picking the "right" business, the brokerage Smith New Court Sri Lanka said in a report.

It said the company's 10 percent market share and expansion plans make it well placed to exploit the boom in tourism.

Mr. Mack said over half the company's profit came from its hotels and travel agency business. Aitken Spence owns three resorts and manages seven others. Its travel subsidiary represents top operators in Europe and Asia.

"Hotels account for the lion's share of recent investments," Mr. Mack said, referring to the company's two new hotels, the expansion of its Triton Hotel — the island's sole five-star resort — and its recent acquisition of a resort in the Maldives.

"We suffered so much from nationalization we decided we would build where there's no threat of government intervention," the chairman explained. "This has been a thread of continuity in the firm's development."

Hongkong Land's Assets Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The value of office towers and shopping centers owned by Hong Kong's largest landlord, Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd., rose 47 percent to \$7.84 billion last year, according to a valuation done for the company.

In a statement announcing that it was making a \$300 million convertible bond issue, Hongkong Land, a unit of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., said the annual

valuation of its main investment properties had been carried out by the real estate broker Jones Lang Wootton Inc. on Dec. 31.

The bonds will be convertible into shares of Hongkong Land, the company said.

In the last two years, prices and rents charged for Hong Kong's top-quality office buildings rose steeply as China's rapidly developing economy attracted more foreign companies into the British colony and those al-

ready in Hong Kong, especially in the financial-services industry, expanded while the supply of office space in Hong Kong's central business district remained basically unchanged.

"The increase in Hongkong Land's valuation may even be on the conservative side; this year really has been excellent for prime-grade office space," Karl Leung, a real estate analyst at W.I. Carr (Far East) Ltd., said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

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(Bloomberg, AFP)

BCCI: Fresh Indictments in View?

Continued from Page 1

an improved offer from Abu Dhabi to BCCI depositors and other creditors. In October a court in Luxembourg rejected a \$1.7 billion settlement between Abu Dhabi and Touche Ross, the London-based liquidators of BCCI. Now, thanks to the Geneva agreement, Abu Dhabi will have to give the liquidators all original BCCI records if a new financial settlement is not reached by April 1. If that were to happen the liquidators might use the documents as part of a future lawsuit against Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi, which has consistently described itself as a victim of the BCCI fraud, has found itself increasingly isolated since the Luxembourg court rejected its offer to creditors. Mr. Morgenthau, accompanied by John Moscow, the chief BCCI investigator, traveled to Luxembourg in November and obtained new pledges of cooperation.

SPORTS

In a Game That Had Everything, The Raiders Had a Little More

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — This was a game straight out of Al Davis's dreams.

His quarterback threw deep, bombs away. His defense allowed only a field goal when it counted, thwarting one of the best playoff quarterbacks in National Football League history throughout the second half. And on hand to watch was a full house in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, a colorful rowdy crowd that was reminiscent of an earlier era in the Raiders' history.

Los Angeles' 42-24 victory over the Denver Broncos in an American Football Conference wild-card

playoff game Sunday was, in virtually every way, vintage Raiders.

The Raiders got three touchdown passes from Jeff Hostetler, and three more touchdowns on the ground from Napoleon McCallum in his best performance as a pro. That more than offset John Elway's 302 passing yards and three touchdowns and started punting Bronco in the middle of the field.

Those are the details, but hardly the story of the kind of game that once made the American Football League so irresistible.

There were six touchdown drives of 65 yards or longer just in the first half, which ended with the score tied at 21. Hostetler's first six completions went for 202 yards and

three touchdowns. There were an NFL playoff-record 27 penalties for a record 227 yards, a record 17 of the penalties called against the Raiders.

There were nearly as many fights on the field as there were in the stands. In a first-half fight, corner-back James Trapp came off the sideline and started punching Broncos in the middle of the field. That in itself might not sound so bizarre, but Trapp is inactive and was standing on the sideline in street clothes. Remarkably, the Raiders were not hit with a penalty, but the Broncos were, a 15-yarder.

"Ridiculous," said Denver's coach, Wade Phillips. "A guy comes off their bench and attacks our player and we get a 15-yard penalty?"

A setting already wild enough almost got even wilder. The paragon who crashed into November's Riddick Bowe-Evander Holyfield heavyweight championship fight in Las Vegas sailed in over one end of the Coliseum and circled above the rim of the stadium. But this time the paragon, James Miller, motorcade, was tracked by police in their cars and arrested immediately after landing in a park in a northwestern part of the city.

The police charged Miller, 30, with interfering with a sporting event, a misdemeanor.

In an afternoon chock full of sideights, there was also incredibly entertaining, even if flawed, playoff football. The Raiders, with their bomb-away offense the first half and rejuvenated defense in the second half, advanced to Saturday's divisional playoff game in Buffalo.

Denver safety Dennis Smith, before it began, had billed the game as the Raiders' speed vs. the Broncos' strength. "I said, 'It'll be a game of trucks vs. Ferraris,'" Smith said afterward. "If it's a race, they win. They've got too much speed. If it's a game of collisions, we win."

"Well, it wound up with trucks chasing Ferraris," he said. "There were not enough collisions and too many races."

The race was officially on when Hostetler hit wide receiver James Jett with a 44-yard laser that set up a nine-yard touchdown pass to tight end Ethan Horton for a 7-0 lead six minutes into the game.

Elway countered with a 65-yard drive that ended with a 23-yard pass to Sharpe for a 7-7 tie.

Hostetler hit wide receiver Tim Brown on a crossing route, which covered 65 yards and put the Raiders on top, 14-7. Elway took the Broncos on a 12-play, 80-yard drive that ended in a 16-yard touchdown pass to tight end Reggie Johnson, and it was 14-14.

On perhaps the game's most memorable play, Jett, the rookie from West Virginia, somehow got behind a three-deep Denver zone. Hostetler threw a rainbow that Jett



The Broncos' John Elway threw for 302 yards, but in the last half took a pounding from the Raiders.

ran under, caught and took into the end zone to make it 21-14. At that point, with more than seven minutes still left in the half, Hostetler had completed 6-of-9 passes for 202 yards.

But Elway would wind up with 18 completions and 199 yards in the half. The next drive covered 77 yards, included a fourth-and-inch conversion, and ended when he hit wide receiver Derek Russell

with a six-yard pass to tie the game again, at 21.

Then the Raiders' defense, led by Coach Art Shell's desire to keep Elway off the field by running more, and three consecutive poor punts by Denver's Tom Rouen changed the tone of the game early in the second half.

McCallum's 26-yard run around the left end, the longest dash of his career, put the Raiders ahead for

good, 28-21. McCallum's second touchdown run, a two-yard burst up the middle, made it 35-21 with four minutes to play in the third. The first run was set up by a 33-yard punt, the second by a 30-yard punt.

McCallum got his third touchdown, a one-yard plunge, with just under seven minutes left. The three rushing touchdowns tied an NFL playoff record shared by 20 others.

Denver	7	14	0	3-28
L.A. Raiders	14	7	14	7-28
First Quarter				
LA—Horton 9 pass from Hostetler (Jowett kick), 5:24.				
LA—Sharpe 23 pass from Elway (Elam kick), 8:48.				
LA—Horton 45 pass from Hostetler (Jowett kick), 12:35.				
Second Quarter				
LA—Horton 10 pass from Elway (Elam kick), 4:54.				
LA—Jett 54 pass from Hostetler (Jowett kick), 7:22.				
LA—Russell 4 pass from Elway (Elam kick), 14:28.				
Third Quarter				
LA—McCallum 26 run (Jowett kick), 4:52.				
LA—McCallum 2 run (Jowett kick), 18:33.				
Fourth Quarter				
LA—FG Elam 33, 2:24.				
LA—McCallum 1 run (Jowett kick), 8:17.				
LA—Jett 54 pass from Hostetler (Jowett kick), 11:17.				
LA—McCallum 1 run (Jowett kick), 18:33.				

First downs	26	19
Rushes-yards	18-54	28-134
Passing	331	291
Punt returns	5-28	8-40
Kickoff returns	4-45	4-45
Interceptions	0-0	1-1
Comp-att-int	25-41-1	13-19-0
Sacked-yards lost	1-5	3-2
Fumbles-lost	4-34	4-43
Punts	2-20	3-20
Penalties-yards	10-47	17-130
Time of possession	31:09	28:51

RUSHING—Denver, Delton Fells, Elway 5-23, Rivers 1-2, Moaden 1-1, Milburn 2-14, Johnson 2-19, K. Taylor 1-13, Rivers 1-4, Evans 1-7, Los Angeles, McCallum 13-41, Montgomery 16-58, Hostetler 4-4.

PASSING—Denver, Elway 29-47-1, Moaden 3-7-0, Johnson 3-7-0, Los Angeles, Hostetler 13-19-0.

RECEIVING—Denver, Sharpe 13-154, Marshall 5-69, Milburn 5-4, Russell 2-31, Johnson 2-25, K. Taylor 1-13, Rivers 1-4, Evans 1-7, Los Angeles, McCallum 13-41, Montgomery 16-58, Hostetler 4-4.

DEFENSE—Denver, Sharpe 13-154, Marshall 5-69, Milburn 5-4, Russell 2-31, Johnson 2-25, K. Taylor 1-13, Rivers 1-4, Evans 1-7, Los Angeles, McCallum 13-41, Montgomery 16-58, Hostetler 4-4.

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"I thought those two guys broke his neck," said Tim Irwin, the Vikings' offensive tackle. "I was worried for his safety."

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On that second hit, McMahon also suffered a pinched nerve in the neck or shoulder, causing a loss of sensation elsewhere in the body. Football people call that injury a burner or stinger.

McMahon again returned, but the Vi-

kingdom could not score or even threaten against the Giants' tough defense.

McMahon was sacked three times and belted often by the Giants' front line. As Chris Carter, who caught McMahon's 40-yard pass for the Vikings' touchdown, said: "We had second and long, third and long a lot. He got knocked around a lot."

In a world of hardnosed people, McMahon is almost an icon to teammates. "What he did today," said Jack Del Rio, the Vikings' middle linebacker, "was a tribute to him."

His blockers are amazed by his resilience. "I don't think there's anything more you can say about his toughness," said Todd Kalis, an offensive guard. "He doesn't let anything—pain, injury, whatever—af- fect what he's trying to do."

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"He amazes me," said Steve Jordan, the Vikings' tight end. "When he came to the team, a lot of people said he hadn't finished a season in years. Can he take a hit? Well, he took some today and bounced back."

Against the Giants, he just could not bounce back enough. He was disappointed because, he said, "We had it in control with a 7-point lead and the way our defense was playing, and then, in the third quarter, we lost the game."

So the Vikings are out of the playoffs, but for McMahon it is only an interruption, not an end.

"I'm having too much fun, but it's not fun when we lose. I'll be back if they want me."

Cowboys' Smith Wins MVP Award for NFL

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Running back Emmitt Smith, who missed two games and half of another, all three of which the Dallas Cowboys lost, was selected Monday as the most valuable player in the NFL.

In voting by 81 national media members, Smith narrowly beat out last year's winner, Steve Young of the San Francisco 49ers. Smith, the league's leading rusher for the third straight season, got 26 votes. Young, the top passer in the NFL, had 21.

Smith is the first player for the Cowboys to win the award, and only the third running back since 1980.

Jerry Rice of the 49ers was third in the balloting with 15 votes. He was followed by Denver quarterback John Elway with 10, and Dallas quarterback Troy Aikman with three votes.

Also receiving votes were running back Marcus Allen of Kansas City and quarter-back Warren Moon of Houston, two each, and quarterback Phil Simms of the New York Giants and wide receiver Sterling Sharpe of Green Bay, one each.



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McMahon Takes His Knocks: 'I Plan to Be Back'

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — At age 34, he is still wears a long gold earring on his left ear and blue sunglasses in the dark. The old defiance is still there.

So is the resiliency that has allowed him to return, seemingly every few weeks, from a broken knee or a dislocated that. But Jim McMahon is no phony tough guy, and he was scared Sunday during his Minnesota Vikings' 17-10 playoff loss to the Giants.

On the second play of the second half, with the Vikings nursing a 10-3 lead, McMahon dropped back to pass. As he threw incomplete, the Giants' Mike Fox smashed into him from behind, and a split second later Keith Hamilton hit him from the front. McMahon's head was bent back.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THAT MESS DOWN THERE?

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



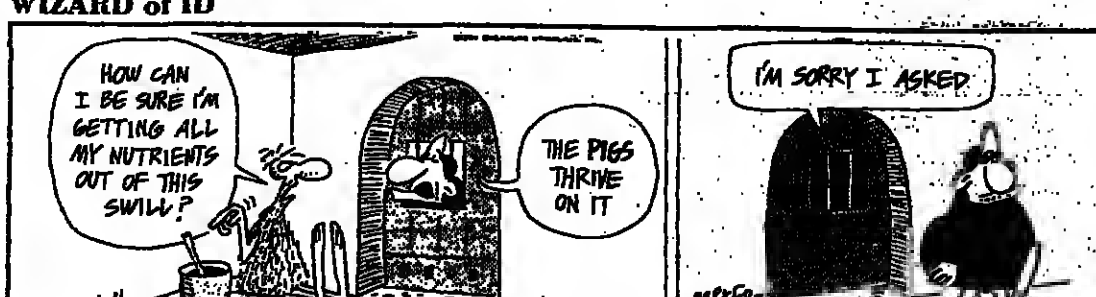
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SPORTS

Barkley: Good-Bye

Editor's Note: After an exhilarating run to the National Basketball Association Finals and the honor of being named the league's most valuable player, Charles Barkley, 30, has decided to leave the Phoenix Suns for the Philadelphia 76ers. The 6-foot, 6-inch forward collapsed on the court, Tests revealed a bulging disk in his back, which has hampered his style to a degree but not his smile. Then Barkley was involved in two altercations at a Phoenix-area bar. Sunday, he was placed on the injured list because of a small tear in his right ankle caps tendon, torn during a game Friday night. The team's doctor, Richard Emerson, said it appeared Barkley would not need surgery, but that he will re-evaluate the injury this week. Amid all that, Barkley offered some thoughts on his future, the league and society in general in an interview with Samaha Stevenson.

Q: Looking ahead to next year?
A: Next year? I'm not playing basketball next year.

Q: Then tell us, what is the state of Charles Barkley in 1994?
A: I'm just trying to finish off this season. Hopefully, everything will be fine and we will win the world championship. This is my last season.

Q: For sure?
A: For sure.

Q: The fans will miss you.
A: There will always be great basketball players. I'm looking forward to playing in 1994 because we have a chance to win the world championship. We are one of three best teams in the league. There are only four or five that can win it and we're one of them.

Q: So how's your back?
A: I think it's been a struggle for me this year physically. My back is going to bother me. There's nothing I can do about it. That's part of the game. You have to play hard and play through it.

Q: Let's make a list of reasons why you are retiring.
A: The only reason is physical pain. That's it. For me, it is a physical strain. My feet make my legs and my knees hurt. That's part of my back pain. When you have back problems it makes your legs go numb. Your feet are taking a lot of pressure. I'm taking some anti-inflammatory shots in my leg that make the pain go away in my back. But I don't want to get in the habit of taking shots to play.

Q: You're not tired of the hassles you have recently had to go through?
A: I don't move around Phoenix. I've got a cook at home. My wife is a good cook. People are going to bug the hell out of you. It goes with the territory. That's why they pay you so much money. They pay you a million to play and another two million to deal with the nuts. And there are no nuts for me because they will get punched in the head. But that's the way it is.

Q: Is anyone or anything going to change your mind about retiring?
A: If I can have back surgery and the doctor can make me feel like I am not being in pain then it's something I would consider. This season, if we play back-to-back games that I think we can win, I will take some games off.

The Bear Is Growling

One tournament into the new year, and Jack Nicklaus, right, is raising tantalizing possibilities. On a day when Phil Mickelson beat Fred Couples in a playoff to win the Mercedes Championship in Carlsbad, California, Nicklaus, 53, came from three shots back to win the senior section of the two-day event. Then he began talking about winning another major title. But not on the senior tour.

Q: I played a very good senior tour tournament," he said.
"But that's not what I'm trying to do."
"You may laugh at me, but if I think in my own mind I can be competitive, then I believe I can be competitive. If in my own mind I don't think that, then I'll let you know and I'll go do something else."



Q: The Phoenix organization talks as though you will be back in 1995.
A: If I can get my back together and they guarantee I won't be in pain, of course I'll be playing. I'm only 30 years old. A good-looking 30 years old, I might add. Jerry Colangelo wouldn't want me to play basketball in pain. He's the son of a gun for a person for that.

Q: People in Alabama say you want to run for governor when you retire?
A: Not for four years. It's something I've always thought about and something I want to do. I think it would be a great opportunity for me. One of the problems in the political system is you have so many people who own people something. But if I get in there I won't be looking out for any particular group. I've been on both ends of the spectrum. I've been poor. I've been rich. Hopefully, I can do a good job.

Q: Republican, Democrat?
A: I'm an independent.

Q: What will be your platform?
A: No. 1 thing, I would put more money into the public school system. What we're doing is creating different socioeconomic groups and we have deteriorated our public school system. We are creating two different socioeconomic groups. Also, we have to get tougher on crime. People are not afraid to commit crimes in our society today and that's wrong.

Q: What about going back to Auburn for your degree?
A: It depends on my plans. Everybody does not need an education. I think it's important if you don't have a special gift. Having an education today doesn't guarantee you a job.

Q: Do you believe in stricter gun laws?
A: Guns don't kill people. People with guns kill people. You put a gun on that floor and I'll use it.

Q: Do you carry one?
A: I prefer not to get into it. People know you have a gun or don't have a gun, it sways their opinion if they want to do something to you.

Q: Do you feel secure in your home?
A: Yeah. As long as I have that 9-millimeter beside me.

Q: Do you have a sense that since Michael Jordan has left that the pieces of the championship puzzle are more divided?
A: No, not really. I felt the teams in the West would have been favored anyway. Seattle, Houston and us. Even Chicago. The Bulls are a great team.

Q: Any surprises in the league this year?
A: Just a lot of bad teams. And that's it.

Q: Like?
A: No, not like. There are a lot of bad teams.

Q: Do you miss Jordan?
A: I see him now more than when I was

playing. I see him a lot. We made some Nike commercials and we just made a McDonald's commercial. He's doing great. He's really happy.

Q: Do you see you and Jordan ever barnstorming Europe?
A: That Dream Team stuff is over. It might tarnish something if we retire at young ages and go overseas to play. If we play, we should play in America. Maybe an exhibition over there. Or something. I'm an American. That's what Americans do. They take care of Americans.

Q: Have Pat Riley of the Knicks and Phil Jackson of the Chicago Bulls made a big impact on pro coaching?
A: They are very good coaches. But coaches aren't going to win unless the players are good. You got bad players, you can't win. This is a player's game.

Q: You laugh a lot on the court.
A: I have fun playing basketball. It's only a basketball game. It doesn't matter. We win, it's great. We lose, it's great. If you have a good team you are going to win a lot more than you lose. It's not the most important thing in the world.

Q: What is the most important thing?
A: God. Everything else is secondary.

Q: Looking back at 1993 and all of the deaths in sports...
A: I don't look back on it. I keep it on my mind all the time. How precious life is. I keep everything in perspective, no matter what happens on the basketball court. You lose a basketball game, it's not that important. If it doesn't kill you it won't affect you. I don't think.

Q: Will you miss the game?
A: You're going to miss it. You're always going to miss it. But you're going to miss it whether you retire this year or 10 years from now.

Q: What have you learned in the NBA?
A: Nobody owes you anything. You have to work for what you get. My mom taught me that, but that's stuff you learn along the way. I've gotten smarter. I'm a better, a better basketball player.

Q: Unlike your commercial on role models, do you really believe you are a role model?
A: Yes. Athletes are role models. Secondary role models. Your parents are first.

Q: Are you trying to leave a Barkley legacy behind?
A: No. Because in this life you are trying to do so much you aren't thinking about what you are leaving. You don't have time to stop. Every day there is something new for me to do.

Police Have Videotape Of Kerrigan's Attacker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — The police said Monday they have a videotape of the man who attacked U.S. figure skater Nancy Kerrigan and are hoping to get a better look at him by sending the videotape to a laboratory for digital enhancement.

"If we get a clear picture of the person, that would definitely be a step in the right direction," Deputy Police Chief Benny Napoleon said.

Kerrigan, limping slightly and holding onto her mother, returned home to Boston on Monday with hopes of skating again soon.

She was scheduled for tests later in the day on the knee badly bruised when the man attacked her with a heavy rod last Thursday after practice in Detroit.

The videotape was taken by a cameraman for Intersport, a Chicago-based production company, seconds before the attack and shows the man squatting near the curtain when Kerrigan pulls it open as she walks off the skating rink. Napoleon said.

He said police would wait until then to distribute the videotape of the man.

On Sunday, a videotape technician from Olympia Arenas, which operates Joe Louis Arena, determined that the attacker was white, Napoleon said. On Saturday, police released two composite drawings of the man because four witnesses described him as white and two described him as black.

Witnesses described the attacker as being 35 to 40 years old, 6 feet tall, and 150 to 210 pounds, Napoleon said.

Another Intersport videotape shows the attacker running down a hall after he had hit Kerrigan, Napoleon said.

"You can see him running down a hall, he said, 'You can see what looks like a black stick in his hand'."

Kerrigan was named to the Olympic team Saturday. The attack had forced her to withdraw from the U.S. championships.

"I can't let this stop me," Kerrigan said as she arrived at Logan International Airport in Boston. "I'm just going to go on."

She said the swelling in her leg had gone down and she was following doctors' orders to try walking normally.

Kerrigan has been told by doctors that she can return to skating next week and begin jumping in two weeks. She said she hopes to skate next Monday.

Speedskater Kristen Talbot, her spot on the U.S. Olympic team secured in Milwaukee, flew home Monday to Baltimore to donate bone marrow to her brother Jason, who is undergoing chemotherapy treatment for aplastic anemia.

Talbot, a two-time Olympian, was the fourth and final 500-meter qualifier Saturday and was 10th in the 1,000 meters Sunday.

Her times in both events were better during the first weekend of competition. Dec. 31-Jan. 2, Marrow testing caused her to miss 12 practice days before the trials and she said her concern for her brother had been a further drain.

"I think it was a little bit harder than it was last weekend," Talbot said Sunday. "I think my mind is a little bit with Jason, rather than myself."

Jason Talbot, 19, was diagnosed in mid-December with the disease that slows the production of blood cells. Without a transplant, his chances of survival are 15 percent at best. A successful transfusion pushes those odds as high as 80 percent.

Talbot, 23, of Schuylerville, New

York, was among three siblings who were matches for the transplant. She was considered a better candidate because of her brother's ages: Matthew is 7 and Andrew is 9. Another brother, 9-year-old Ryan, was not a match.

Doctors at Johns Hopkins Medical Center will take marrow from two places in Talbot's hip in what is expected to be a brief procedure Tuesday.

"I'm pretty calm, but I'm nervous for Jason," Talbot said.

"The recovery depends a lot on individual variation," said Richard Ambinder, Jason's doctor at Johns Hopkins. "There will be some soreness. There will be some loss of strength from person to person."

"Any other normal kid, there would be no question that the recovery rate would be 80 to 90 percent by the date of the Winter Olympics," said Ambinder. "I would say, though, this surgery will have an effect on Kristen's training, and with her being on the cutting edge, it will definitely affect her, but I don't know how much."

Talbot said she hoped to resume light training at Milwaukee's Pettit National Ice Center later this week. Jason Talbot will know in about a month if his body accepts the transplant. (AP Wire)

Knicks Get a Return on Trade for Harper

The Associated Press
It didn't take long for Derek Harper to get the bulk of the playing time at point guard for the New York Knicks.

Harper, acquired three days before from the Dallas Mavericks, played 27 minutes Sunday night and was on the court during a 17-4 fourth-quarter run as New York defeated the visiting Portland Trail Blazers, 99-85.

Patrick Ewing scored 36 points and John Starks added 30, but it was the newly acquired Harper, who got the most attention afterward for playing quality minutes during the most crucial part of the game.

"It's still early, but you can tell he's going to be able to spark us in certain situations," said Charles Oakley, who had 14 points and 12 rebounds for his 16th double-double of the season — one more than he had all last season.

Harper, who had seven points and four assists, made 28-four jumpers to give New York a 91-73 lead in the fourth quarter. Portland got no closer than 14 after that.

"I was nervous," Harper said. "I'm just trying to find my comfort zone right now."

"This is a great opportunity," he added. "I think it's important that I try to take advantage of it."

Neither Harper nor Greg Anthony had outstanding offensive numbers, but Harper did a better defensive job than Anthony, who's been starting for the Knicks since Doc Rivers went down with a season-ending knee injury.

"He's doing a good job with the plays he knows," Ewing said of Harper. "He's an outstanding player and we know what he's capable of doing."

Anthony was not available for comment after the game. He had four points, four assists and five rebounds, but Rod Strickland burned him for 14 first-half points.

The Blazers were without guards Terry Porter and Clyde Drexler and center Chris Dudley, all of whom are injured.

New York outrebounded Portland 45-36,

only the fifth time this season the Blazers were beaten on the boards.

Suns 122, Warriors 107: Phoenix, playing at home, was outmatched by Charles Barkley and Kevin Johnson, but its bench took up the slack. A.C. Green had 29 points and 17 rebounds and three other Phoenix players scored at least 21 points.

Johnson missed his third straight game to rest a bruised right thigh and sprained ankle. But Frank Johnson, filled in with a season-high 26 points and eight assists. Dan Majerle had 23 points and Danny Ainge 21.

"We played a very proud team that forgot their adversity for two hours and kicked our butts," said Golden State's coach, Don Nelson.

Spurs 95, Lakers 89: San Antonio held host Los Angeles to 23 points in the first half, a franchise record-low.

The Lakers were without coach Randy Prund, who was suspended for one game and fined by the NBA for bumping a referee in Friday's victory over the Clippers. He was replaced by assistant Bill Bertka.

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ESPN Expands To Middle East

Interim from The All Tribune
PARIS — ESPN International has signed an agreement with Orbit Communications Co. to broadcast the ESPN International Network programs to the Middle East and North Africa, the 24-hour U.S. satellite sports network announced.

ESPN International's programs include NFL games, PGA golf tournaments, NHL matches, Latin American and European soccer matches, Indy car races and Davis Cup tennis. ESPN said that Orbit will provide additional programming from the Middle East, North Africa and Europe.

Telecasts will have English and Arabic commentary.

2 Months Early, First Fist Flies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — U.S. champion Michael Bennit punched British challenger Herbie Hide in a London street Monday, two months before they meet in earnest for the WBO heavyweight title.

Hide, shirt buttons torn away and nursing a sore lip, said Bennit had struck him more than once.

Witnesses said the flashpoint came when Hide knocked a baseball cap from Bennit's head as the champion posed for photographers.

Said Bennit: "He compromised my manhood."

Said Hide: "He's a nut."

Whitbread Yachts Tightly Grouped

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Five boats were within three nautical miles of the lead Monday night as the leading fleet of the Whitbread Round the World Race rounded the southwestern tip of Australia and headed for New Zealand.

The 41-country survey by French racing's promotional body UNIC found that, in 1992, people in Hong Kong spent an average of \$1,200 per capita in bets on horse races.

The next biggest spenders were Australians. But they were a distant second at \$320, followed by Japan (\$271) and New Zealand (\$135). Neck-and-neck in sixth place were French and British punters, who each bet an average of \$120.

Leading the field in terms of the total value of bets placed was Japan, with \$33 billion wagered during 1992.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
NY Rangers	10	1	.909
New Jersey	10	2	.833
Philadelphia	9	3	.750
Washington	8	4	.667
Pittsburgh	7	5	.583
NY Islanders	6	6	.500
Montreal	5	7	.417
Quebec	4	8	.333
Ottawa	3	9	.250
Atlanta	2	10	.167
Florida	1	11	.091
Carolina	0	12	.000

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	10	1	.909
Edmonton	9	2	.818
Calgary	8	3	.727
Vancouver	7	4	.636
San Jose	6	5	.545
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Chicago	4	7	.364
Minnesota	3	8	.273
Winnipeg	2	9	.182
Colorado	1	10	.091
Utah	0	11	.000

TRANSACTIONS

Baseball
Cleveland Indians acquired pitcher Tim Lincecum from the Seattle Mariners in exchange for pitcher Jason Schmidt.

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ART BUCHWALD

How Americans Feel

WASHINGTON — Everyone is conducting surveys to find out how Americans feel about their lives. I figured that it wasn't too early or too late in 1994 to do my own.

Sixty percent of the people I talked to felt better about themselves than they did about Northern Ireland.

Seventy-four percent said that if they had to do it all over again they would sleep on the top floor and put their children in the basement with the doors locked and the windows barred.

A majority of Americans reported that what they feared the most was having cold popcorn in the movie theater. Children said that they feared getting chewing gum on their new sneakers and having to sit next to smelly Josh Workman on the school bus.

There was no agreement on whom people admired the most in sports, although 54 percent of those

polled said, "Anyone whose name starts with Bubbe."

When the question of guns came up, 87 percent said they would rather have a toy than a gun, but if anyone tried to take the toy away from them they would all want a gun.

When asked "Do you believe that there is only one calorie in Diet Coke?" 90 percent of those interviewed said that they did. Only 23 percent claimed to have actually seen one.

One of the questions asked was, "Do you believe God should be in the classroom?" The majority agreed that He should as long as He didn't raise real estate taxes.

The next question was, "Do you believe in dinosaurs?" To which 67 percent responded, "Only if they don't create traffic gridlock in the streets."

The survey asked people, "What do you like the most about America?" The overwhelming response by 80 percent was The Post Office.

I also posed the question, "Do you think that life is unfair?" Most of the participants said no. One typical respondent said, "Life is fair, cable television rates are unfair."

The question then came up, "Would you want your daughter to marry Howard Stern, the radio commentator?" The majority said no, but one man said, "I thought she had."

My survey also tried to find out if people were fearful of NAFTA. Sixty-nine percent responded that they could live with it as long as its watersheds were not planted in the neighborhood.

Violence was also on the list of things that people were concerned about. One of the main worries was that Oprah Winfrey was going to hit someone over the head when she took her microphone into the audience.

Did people believe that everybody should be politically correct? Most replied no, if it meant paying more for health insurance. One of those questioned said, "The only person I want to see politically correct is Senator Backwood."

When asked what they would do in the future that they hadn't done in the past, the majority said that they would pick different numbers for their lottery tickets.

Amos Oz's Belated Tribute to His Father

By David Streitfeld

WASHINGTON — Amos Oz grew up in a cramped Jerusalem apartment that boasted many books but not much else. His father, Yehuda, was a former professor of comparative literature—a reluctant immigrant to a Palestine that, thanks to European anti-Semitism, had more competent professors than students. Yehuda took solace in his books; they fed his spirit. They didn't feed his family. "Why don't you sell some of your precious tomes, so we can buy some food?" his wife, Fania, would ask.

Reluctantly, Yehuda would pluck out a few volumes and tuck off to the shops. Yet when he returned hours later he would be carrying not food, nor even the promised money, but more books. He might have gotten rid of a couple, but he couldn't resist the lure of others. Who needs to eat?

Oz smiles as he tells the story, maybe because childhood represents the high point of his relationship with Yehuda. And he is a librarian. "He was a right-winger, a city dweller and an ardent, uncritical Zionist," says the son, who left home at age 14 to join a kibbutz, changed his name (Oz means "strength" in Hebrew), and has been a longtime and prominent advocate of reconciliation with the Arabs.

These differences, once so great, matter less now. Yehuda died in 1970, living long enough to see his son publish his first three books and become the leading Israeli writer of his generation. Oz's new novel, "Fania," his 11th work of fiction, is in part a belated tribute to the old man, but also testimony to the unhappy feelings fathers can provoke in the lives of their sons.

Fania could "almost sniff his father's special smell wafting up the stairs, that smell he remembered from his infancy and could identify even in a roomful of strangers: the scent of starchy rooms, old furniture, steaming fish stew and boiled carrots, feather beds, and sticky liqueur."

"As father and son exchanged a perfunctory embrace, this Eastern European aroma aroused in Fania a revulsion mixed with shame at the revulsion, together with the long-standing urge to pick a quarrel with his father, to trample on some sacred principle of his, to disclose the irritating contradictions in his views, to exasperate him a little."

The novel is more discursive than plot-driven, as befits Fania's dreamy nature. (Efrain Nisan, to give his formal name, is a receptionist in a Jerusalem gynecologist's office, a 54-year-old onetime poet who has the richest fantasy life this side of Walter Mitty.) The story recounts the five days before what is heralded on the first page as

"the sad event," the death of his father. It will change Fania's life. The son is forced to become a little more of an adult.

"When my father was alive," says the 54-year-old Oz, "although we were not always on the best of relations, there was his body, his person—his broad back, so to speak—standing between me and death. I knew it was there, of course. Always, I could see it—this is where being an Israeli helps a little bit. But he stood between me and death. When he was gone, there was nothing."

Think of it, he says, like standing in line. "Something changes about people's posture—the way they stand, the way they wait—when they are first. The death of a parent, whether this is a father to a boy or a mother to a girl, makes you ready for the call. 'Next, please.'"

In Israel, this notion has broader implications. For a long time after its establishment, a half-century ago, the country was dominated by the founding mothers and fathers. David Ben-Gurion, Chaim Weizmann, Golda Meir—these were larger-than-life figures, pioneers, the folks who initiated it all.

"These people were always parents, even when they were very young," says Oz. "They were parents of the country, the ones who started the business. So even in the broader sense of the Israeli experience, there is now this feeling. 'Next, please.'"

He has proposed for the first Israeli-Palestinian joint project "the creation of a monument to our mutual stupidity." In his view, the Palestinians will get less than they could have had in 1948, five years ago, while the Israelis will keep less than they could have had they been more generous, more imaginative in 1967. And the thousands of victims on both sides? "The dead will get nothing except for some wreaths and a flood of high-down rhetoric."

He's sitting on the porch of his cousin's home in Bethesda, Maryland. He's thinking about his father again. Yehuda, Oz recalls, was a member of the underground during the struggle for independence, for which he wrote leaflets about the perfidious British. One day he was asked to hide in his home a few Molotov cocktails—no small matter, considering this could result in a sentence of death. Yehuda put the canisters on shelves behind a row of books. "Where else?" asks Oz. "There was no basement, no attic. The kitchen was no bigger than an airplane toilet."

The next day, the neighborhood was put under curfew. A house-to-house search followed. A young British officer, flanked by two soldiers, came into the family's apartment. He saw all the books and immediately decided that such an educated man could not be a terrorist.

They began chatting about literature.



Author Oz has made his peace with his father as his country seeks its own.

An enthusiastic Yehuda—he was, after all, a professor without a single student—began plucking books off shelves. "My mother and I stood there trembling for fear a cocktail might roll off the shelves and explode," Oz says, smiling again.

Although Yehuda was a librarian, not a writer, Oz calls him "more literary than I've ever been." It's a strange thing to say when you are the writer who embodies contemporary Israeli literature in Europe and the United States. Oz's second novel, "My Michael," the story of a young Jewish woman's fantasies about two Palestinian brothers, took Israel by storm in 1988; a success on a comparable scale in the much more populous United States would need to sell about 10 million copies.

But even the most successful novelist in Israel lives much like everyone else. During the decades on the kibbutz, all of Oz's

royalties went into the common fund. He served in the army and the reserves. The house in the desert town of Arad where he lives with his wife, Nily—they have two daughters and a son—doesn't boast a swimming pool.

When he's writing, which is most of the time, Oz finds out reporters wanting to know the significance of every political hiccup. Art, for all intents and purposes, is kept separate from life. He doesn't write tracts.

His most recent novels—"Black Box," "To Know a Woman" and now "Fania"—all revolve around characters who experience a major shift in priorities, and consequently have an overwhelming urge for reconciliation. "Making peace with something," Oz calls it, quickly adding that this isn't meant politically.

PEOPLE

Billy and the Oscars
Can This Be the End?

Billy Crystal, whose stand-ups of production numbers and quick ad-libs have brought great ratings—even Emmys—to the past few Academy Awards ceremonies, is threatening to call it quits. Again. Crystal was coaxed last year to host the ceremonies one more time, but People magazine reports that Oscar may not be so lucky this year. Crystal says it's hard to repeat the impact of such unplanned events as Jack Palance's one-arm push-up, which gave Crystal fodder for the 1992 show and the idea for a splashy entrance in 1993. A spokesman for the Academy said only that there is "no news to report on who the host will be" on March 21.

The Nobel prize winner and author Elie Wiesel plans to co-train a course titled "Facing Hate-Making Peace" at Eckerd College in Florida this winter. . . . Wayne State University in Detroit has hired Coleman Young, whose 20 years as a mayor of the city ended a week ago, as a half-time professor of urban affairs.

The singer and actress Melba Moore, who has had hard times since her divorce from her husband-manager, may be rebounding since she talked of being on public assistance on "The Muppet Show." Two lawyers have offered free legal services and two producers have expressed interest in putting together a concert or recording deal.

Saying he is doing great work and is still getting better, NBC rewarded Jay Leno with a contract extension that will keep him as host of the "Tonight" show through 1995. The financial terms were not disclosed, but an executive said he would get a raise. He has been earning \$6 million to \$7 million a year.

Sophia Loren says she is considering leaving her acting career. "Not being a teenager anymore, I have to select studies that are very appropriate to my age and to my character," said Loren, 59, as she accepted an award in Palm Springs.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 5 & 14

RSC, With Grant, Will Tour More

Restored

LONDON — The Royal Shakespeare Company has accepted one of Britain's biggest

sponsorships, with the food and beverage group Allied-Lyons PLC, which will enable the company to spend more time touring abroad.

The company's artistic director, Adrian Noble, said the £3.3 million (\$5 million), three-year sponsorship would bring financial stability after one of the bleakest years ever for the art in Britain, with many cutbacks in state and corporate funding.

The RSC said it would do more international touring and spend at least 15 weeks in the United States and nine weeks in Continental Europe in the three years beginning March 1. Its 1994 touring begins with a production of "The Winter's Tale," which will visit New Zealand, Japan and the United States.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	12/15	8/10	10/14	12/18	8/12	8/12
Amsterdam	54/61	32/37	0/44	42/48	0/42	0/42
Athens	54/61	32/37	0/44	42/48	0/42	0/42
Berlin	17/22	11/16	14/17	7/14	14/17	7/14
Bombay	11/12	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Buenos Aires	54/61	32/37	0/44	42/48	0/42	0/42
Calcutta	42/48	32/37	0/44	42/48	0/42	0/42
Cardiff	32/37	12/14	0/44	32/37	0/42	0/42
Cape Town	22/27	12/14	0/44	32/37	0/42	0/42
Chicago	32/37	12/14	0/44	32/37	0/42	0/42
Columbus	32/37	12/14	0/44	32/37	0/42	0/42
Dallas	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Delhi	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Detroit	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Frankfurt	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Geneva	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Helsinki	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
London	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Los Angeles	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Madrid	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Moscow	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Mumbai	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
New York	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Paris	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Perth	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Phoenix	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Rangoon	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Rio de Janeiro	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Rome	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Sao Paulo	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Seoul	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Shanghai	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Singapore	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Sydney	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Taipei	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Tokyo	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Washington	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Yokohama	10/10	7/14	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12

North America

The British Isles to western Norway will have windy, wet weather late this week. Snow will pile up from Oslo to Helsinki. Parts through Berlin will be windy and mild with a bit of rain by Thursday. Dry weather will prevail from Lisbon to Madrid later this week.

Europe

The British Isles to western Norway will have windy, wet weather late this week. Snow will pile up from Oslo to Helsinki. Parts through Berlin will be windy and mild with a bit of rain by Thursday. Dry weather will prevail from Lisbon to Madrid later this week.

Asia

Rain will envelop southern Japan late this week, including the Tokyo area. Northern Japan will have snow. Seoul and Beijing will be mainly dry and chilly. Hong Kong and Taipei will be rather cloudy and cool late this week with a few dry showers. Manila will be mainly dry and warm.

Africa

Algeria 13/15 10/10 10/11 11/12 10/11 11/12
Cairo 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Cape Town 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Dar es Salaam 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Lagos 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Nairobi 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Tunis 12/15 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12

North America

Anchorage -5/16 -14/7 0 -4/25 -11/13 0
Atlanta 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Boston 32/37 12/14 12/14 13/16 12/14 13/16
Dallas 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Denver 8/12 4/25 4/25 5/13 4/25 5/13
Detroit 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Houston 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Los Angeles 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Miami 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
New York 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Phoenix 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Portland 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
San Francisco 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Seattle 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Tokyo 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Washington 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12
Yokohama 10/10 7/14 7/14 8/12 7/14 8/12

South America

Buenos Aires 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Caracas 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Lima 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Rio de Janeiro 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Sao Paulo 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Santiago 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Valparaiso 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20

Oceania

Auckland 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20
Sydney 24/27 16/18 16/18 17/20 16/18 17/20

CROSSWORD

New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.

ACROSS

- John Denver's "Christmas in the Heart"
- "Tuna-Fishing" parlor
- Among
- "Eyes" (1969 song)
- Actor Richard
- Bounty rival
- Refinement
- Witicism

DOWN

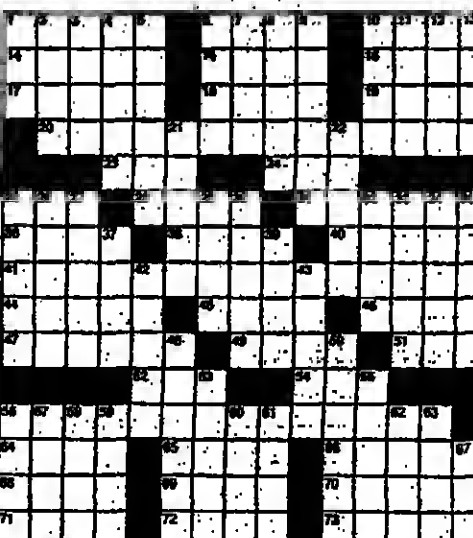
- 1950 Sinatra hit
- West Bank org.
- "Just a"
- Three strokes, perhaps
- Acres
- Summer
- Shares
- Feared test
- Troubles
- Weaken
- 1955 Sinatra hit

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 10

PATIENT HAIRDOO
ADAMANT ORATION
DEFENSIVE ATTORNEY
SETTLE STU EGAN
COOR ROLE
GOINTERLABOR
INTERNE ADOTE
MEANIES ALTERED
PALEO VEERING
JUST SHIP OFF STATE
ANTI SION TAIWAN
SCALE OF JUSTICE
EAFORUM ORIENTS
STREPS ENTREPRE

DOWN

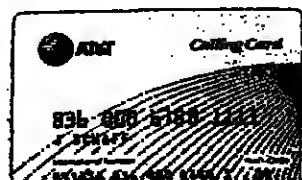
- Blue-ship symbol
- Lively dance
- Cultural change
- Star, in law
- Compass part



Puzzle by Albert J. Klem

- Run site
- Prepare the presses
- Plumber's concern
- Behind
- Also
- Permythian port
- Roadhouse
- They go into
- Relative of Hinduism
- Vol-face WWV

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



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AT&T Access Numbers
How to call around the world.

- Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
- Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
- An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompts will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

ASIA/PACIFIC		Hungary	00-900-01111	Chile	00-012
Australia	0014-861-011	Iceland	999-001	Colombia	960-11-0010
China_PRC**	10611	Ireland	1-800-550-000	Costa Rica	114
Guam	018-872	Italy	172-1011	Ecuador	119
Hong Kong	800-1111	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	El Salvador	190
India*	000-117	Lithuania	84196	Guatemala	190
Indonesia*	00-801-10	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Guyana**	165
Japan*	0039-111	Malta	0800-990-110	Honduras	129
Korea	009-11	Mexico*	194-0011	Mexico(MA)	95-800-462-0240
Korea(MA)	11*	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Malaysia*	800-0111	Norway	800-190-11	Panama	109
New Zealand	000-011	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Peru*	191
Philippines*	105-11	Portugal*	09017-1-288	Uruguay	00-0410
Russia*(Moscow)	155-5042	Romania	01-800-0288	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Saipan*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-0010		
Singapore	800-011-111	Spain	900-99-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
St. Lucia	430-430	Sweden*	080-795-611	Bahamas	1-800-872-2121
Taiwan*	0080-10388-0	Switzerland*	155-00-11	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2121
Thailand	0019-991-1111	U.K.	9500-89-0011	Bolivia V.I.	1-800-872-2121
EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST		Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2121
Armenia*	84-31111	Bahrain	800-001	Grenada*	1-800-872-2121
Austria***	022-904211	Egypt* (Cairo)	015-0200	Haiti*	001-808-972-2121
Belgium*	078-11-0010	Israel	177-100-2777	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2121
Bulgaria	00-1800-0100	Kuwait	800-288	Neth. Antil.	001-800-872-2121
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-001	S. Khm/Nevs	1-800-872-2121
Cyprus*	080-90010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100	AFRICA	
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Turkey*	00-808-12277	Gabon*	00-001
Denmark*	8001-0070	AMERICAS		Gambia*	00-001
Finland*	9800-100-10	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Ghana*	00-001
France	194-0011	Belize	555	Kenya*	0800
Germany	0130-0010	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Liberia	797*
Greece*	00-800-1311	Brazil	000-8070	Malawi*	101-800